TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Cloudy. Temp. 73-59 (23-15). Tomorrow cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 72-59 (22-15). LONDON: Cloudy. Temp. 71-59 (21-15). Tomorrow partly cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 71-59 (21-15). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 90-63 (32-17). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 86-64 (30-18). Yesterday's temp. 85-65 (29-18).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 8 S. | Lebanon 90 P.
Belgium 14 B.Fr | Luxembourg 14 L.Fr.
Denmark 2.25 D.Kr. | Morocco 1.50 Dr.
Eire (Inc. tax) 11 P. | Netherlands 1 Fior.
Finland 1.40 F.M. | Nigeria 36
France 1.40 Fr. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany 1 D.M. | Portugal 8 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. | Spain 12 Ptas.
Greece 12 Drs. | Sweden 1.75 S.Kr.
India Rs. 3.75 | Switzerland 1.20 S.Fr.
Iran 25 Rials | Turkey 7.25
Italy 250 Lire | U.S. Military $0.75
Israel 1.50 | Yugoslavia 6 D.

No. 28,143 ** PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1973 Established 1887



Associated Press.
President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto

As He Prepares for U.S. Trip

An Interview With Bhutto And a Warning to India

By Lewis M. Simons

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 8 (WP).—Four days before leaving for an official visit to the United States where he is expected to seek military aid, Pakistani President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto warned India yesterday that it should not assume it will win the next war.

"The last war with India," Mr. Bhutto said, referring to his country's loss of East Pakistan, "was a freak of history. We learned our lessons and India shouldn't think that because they beat us once they can beat us always."

During an interview, Mr. Bhutto turned back in history to the time when the Mogul hordes overran the Hindu people time and again and said: "Anyone who forgets the invasions from the mountains of the north onto the plains of Delhi does so at his own peril."

Reflecting on how he has hid his way into a strong bargaining position 1 1/2 years after Pakistan lost a war and half a country, the president claimed that the Indians themselves unwittingly helped him.

"India has unquestionably blundered in its negotiations with us," he said. "We had worked out scientific plans, not

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Central Bankers Expected To Suggest Action on Dollar

LONDON, July 8 (Reuters).—Leading Western governments today apparently had no immediate action in mind for solving the world monetary crisis, despite fears of renewed chaos tomorrow on foreign exchange markets.

But informed sources said that Western central bankers meeting in Basel today might make confidential recommendations to governments on possible measures.

The bankers, from the world's richest non-Communist nations, were attending a routine monthly meeting of the Bank for International Settlements.

They have no authority to make political decisions, but they can considerably influence governments and any recommendations they might make could lead to prompt action.

The bankers declined to discuss the meeting today, UPI reported.

"In this situation, even a no comment could add to the general confusion," a Swiss source said. "And confusion is understatement for the situation we have now."

According to banking sources in Basel, the bankers were expected to put pressure on the United States to intervene directly in support of the dollar, which has been rapidly falling in value against other major currencies.

Calls for such intervention were also made Friday by the French and Belgian governments and by the head of the Swiss National Bank, Dr. Fritz Leutwiler, who said foreign exchange has become "completely out of control."

But the United States has so far given the impression that it intends to ignore the clamor, preferring to ride out the storm until the dollar returns of its own accord to what the United

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

France Warns Shipping Away At A-Test Site

PARIS, July 8 (AP).—France issued a warning today to shipping around its South Pacific nuclear test site in a clear indication that much-disputed atomic blasts may begin soon.

All ships were warned to steer clear of Mururoa Atoll, 90 miles southeast of Tahiti, beginning on Wednesday. Some reports said the atmospheric explosions could come next Saturday, on Bastille Day.

The United States, Britain and the Soviet Union abandoned atomic testing in the air with a 1963 partial test ban treaty. But France and China have refused to sign the accord, charging that it is designed to perpetuate Soviet-American nuclear superiority.

The New Zealand frigate Otago has been dispatched into the experimental area to try to block the French tests. Private protest boats also are in the danger zone. A second warning addressed to aircraft and forbidding overflight of the area must now be issued.

Sour Note Ends Talks On Europe

Stand by Malta Clouds Meeting

By James Goldsborough

HELSINKI, July 8 (IHT).—The first stage of the European Security Conference ended here yesterday, and ministers from the 35 participating nations agreed to meet in Geneva Sept. 18 to begin the real negotiating on improving relations among nations in Europe.

The conference ended following one last, long wrangle over the Maltese proposal on North Africa, which delayed the final communiqué and came within a whisker of killing it. If anything, the Maltese affair showed how difficult it will be in Geneva to get a 35-nation consensus on the key items of negotiation.

Throughout this five-day conference, it was apparent that East and West held totally different conceptions of the negotiations. In Helsinki, the different delegations were only presenting their views and politely applauding each other's speeches, but in Geneva they will be trying to compromise the differences.

Malta Was Sole Issue

The only real negotiation that came up during the meeting here was on the Maltese proposal, and that, simple as it was compared to the items on the Geneva agenda, proved a real test for the collective diplomatic ingenuity of 35 nations.

Malta, the mouse that roared throughout the conference, insisted that the final communiqué mention that no consensus had been reached on the Maltese proposal to include Algeria and Tunisia. Finally, the 34 others, faced with having their grandest plans blocked over a detail, yielded. The communiqué mentions that nothing was agreed on Algeria and Tunisia.

The Maltese proposal was rejected Friday when several states said it discriminated against other states in the Mediterranean.

The delegations were distressed enough over Malta's behavior that they deleted a phrase in the final communiqué saying that the negotiations had taken place in a "constructive and businesslike atmosphere." That phrase had been in the earlier drafts of the communiqué.

Some of the larger delegations here reacted openly. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko suggested at one point that if 35 nations couldn't reach unanimous agreement, perhaps 34 could. His suggestion was rejected. A British delegate was heard saying it had been a mistake to invite Malta in the first place. French Foreign Minister Michel Jobert left early, saying that the conference might as well adjourn without a communiqué, and an American official said simply that Malta had behaved very badly.

All that apart, the communiqué instructs the negotiators to begin the second stage Sept. 18 on the final recommendations of the preliminary talks held here last November through June. The Geneva negotiations, scheduled to last several months, will be on the "essential problems relating to security and cooperation in Europe" and the various proposals submitted here by the dif-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



United Press International.
Italian President Giovanni Leone (left) and Premier Mariano Rumor during the swearing in of Mr. Rumor's new cabinet yesterday at the Quirinale Palace in Rome.

Confidence Vote Seen by July 16

Italy Installs Center-Left Regime

ROME, July 8 (NYT).—President Giovanni Leone today installed Premier Mariano Rumor and his cabinet as Italy's 35th government since the fall of Fascism 30 years ago.

The structure of the new administration—a center-left alliance of Christian Democrats, Social Democrats, Republicans and Socialists—represents a slight shift to the left.

In the new government, the Communist-oriented Socialists replace the right-of-center Liberals who took part in the outgoing centrist cabinet of Premier Giulio Andreotti. That cabinet lasted from June 16, 1972, to June 2, 1973.

Mr. Rumor is expected to ask parliament by July 16 for a confidence vote on his government's platform, which gives priority to long-overdue reforms in education, housing and health care as well as strong measures to fight inflation and to revive Italy's ailing economy.

Compared with the outgoing coalition, the present commands a stronger majority in parliament. However, it is much weaker than expected because only 68 percent of the Socialist party's leadership voted in favor of reviving their alliance with the moderate Christian Democrats.

Contrary to tradition, the new cabinet does not have a vice-premier. A dispute between the secretaries of the Socialist and Social Democratic parties, Francesco de Martino and former President Giuseppe Saragat respectively, could not agree as to which should have that post.

Of the 38 ministries, 16 went to the Christian Democratic party, Italy's largest; six to the Socialist party, third-largest after the Communists; 4 to the moderate Social Democrats, and 2 to the left-of-center Republicans.

Key portfolios went to Aldo Moro, foreign minister; Ugo La Malfa, Treasury minister; Mario Tanassi, defense minister, and Emilio Colombo, finance minister.

N.Y.C. Burglars Get $500,000 in Gold

NEW YORK, July 8 (AP).—Burglars armed with sophisticated electronic tools broke into a metal firm and escaped with an estimated $500,000 in gold, police said yesterday.

Police said the number of torches and other tools found in the vault area of the L & S Plate Wire Corp., located in Queens, indicated there was more than one burglar. The company processes the metal for dental laboratories. The stolen metal was said to be in strip, bar, plate and nugget form.

Police said the burglars bypassed a burglar alarm system with their electronic equipment.

After Exhaustive Study

U.S. Agency Lays Oil Shortage To Manipulation by Suppliers

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—A Federal Trade Commission staff study says that the nation's petroleum shortage is the product of anti-competitive practices fostered by government regulations and manipulated by the major oil companies to protect their profits.

"In the many levels in which they interrelate, the majors demonstrate a clear preference for avoiding competition through mutual cooperation and the use of exclusionary practices," the study said.

The oil companies "have behaved in a similar fashion as would a classical monopolist: they have attempted to increase profits by restricting output."

The only effective competition to survive has come from independent gasoline stations, the study said. It estimated that 1,200 independent stations closed in the first five months of this year.

"What has happened here is that the majors have used the shortage as an occasion to attempt to debilitate, if not eradicate, the independent marketing sector."

2 Years of Work

If the majors' attempt "is at all successful in diminishing the market shares of independents, the consumer will pay dearly for this advantage," the study said.

The study is the result of nearly two years of work. The staff obtained answers to detailed questionnaires on relationships between the majors and independents. Attorneys and economists searched the files of more than 50 unidentified cooperating companies. Federal and state regulators provided data. Executives of major oil companies have been called before nonpublic hearings.

The study was intensified at the request of Congress and presented to the five-member commission last Monday. The commission has not taken any action nor made the document public. The Associated Press obtained a copy from sources outside the FTC.

"The petroleum refining industry is the pivotal point in the petroleum industry," the study said. A shortage of refining capacity has been cited as the root cause of present fuel shortages. The FTC staff argued that the refinery level is where industry cooperation and government policies have granted the most power to the 18 major companies.

One obvious barrier to new refinery entrants is the estimated $250-million cost of a refinery, the staff reported. It said that there has been no new entrant in the refining field since 1950.

But the study said that even if a potential new refiner could raise the money, he'd shy away. One reason cited was the federal oil-depletion allowance, which provides a tax credit for a proportion of profits earned on crude oil. Its purpose was to encourage oil exploration.

The FTC staff said, however, that because the allowance makes crude oil profits the least taxable of any phase of the majors' operations, the majors claim that most—if not all—their profits come on crude oil.

Hazardous Existence

Through this simple bookkeeping operation, "it pays to raise crude prices up to a point where refinery profits have been reduced to zero," the staff said. "Clearly, such a system creates a hazardous existence for independent refiners, who have little or no crude production."

The staff found that during the period of the most intensive study, 1967 through 1971, the independent refiners had little trouble getting supplies, turning to the majors for half of their crude. But the independents have been running far below capacity during the current shortage because they haven't been able to get crude oil.

Here, the staff said, the independents bump into several phases of cooperation among the majors: cooperation in joint bidding on leases and crude purchases from independent drillers, cooperation in pipeline operations and cooperation in crude exchanges.

Nixon Refusing To Testify, Give Senate His Files

By John Herbers

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (NYT).—President Nixon formally notified the Senate Watergate committee yesterday that he would not appear personally before the committee under any circumstances to defend himself against charges that he had participated in the cover-up of the Watergate burglary.

In a letter to Sen. Sam J. Ervin, D., N.C., chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Presidential Campaign Activities, Mr. Nixon also said he would not grant the committee access to presidential files. "At an appropriate time during your hearings, I intend to address publicly the subjects you are considering. In the meantime," he wrote, "I consider it my constitutional responsibility to decline to appear personally under any circumstances before your committee or to grant access to presidential papers."

His decision in both cases, Mr. Nixon said, "is based on my constitutional obligation to preserve intact the powers and prerogatives of the President and not upon any desire to withhold information relevant to your inquiry."

Stated Earlier

The President's position had been stated earlier, in less precise and in less determined language, by his spokesmen. The letter to Sen. Ervin personally involved the President for the first time in many weeks in the struggle between the White House and Congress on the investigation of the Watergate case and other matters involving wrongdoing by White House officials.

Further, it attempted to make a legal case for Mr. Nixon to continue to resist the efforts of the committee to get the President to make an appearance before the committee and to turn over all records that the committee thinks are needed for its investigation.

In Washington, Sen. Ervin criticized the President's refusal to appear, saying the President will have to "take the consequences" in his decision "to withhold information from the committee and the American people."

Legal Precedents

Citing legal precedents, stretching back to an opinion of Chief Justice John Marshall in an 1807 case involving President Thomas Jefferson, Sen. Ervin said he believes the Senate committee has authority to subpoena the President to appear before it and to produce presidential papers. He said, however, he would oppose the committee taking such a course.

[Reuters reported today that Sen. Edward Gurney, R., Fla., who has been regarded as President Nixon's chief ally on the Senate Watergate committee, criticized him for his refusal to release White House papers.

[Sen. Gurney said today on an ABC television program, Issues and Answers: "I think we should be able to get any documents that have a direct bearing on this Watergate affair. I do think the President has a point when he says you don't want the presidential papers totally open to scrutiny and examination... but those that have a direct bearing on Watergate, I'd like to see."]

Truman Precedent

The President based his case on an argument made by former President Harry S Truman in 1953, when the House Committee on Un-American Activities sought to subpoena him after he had left office.

"As you may recall, President Truman declined to comply with the subpoena on the grounds the separation of powers forbade his appearance," Mr. Nixon said. "This position was not challenged by Congress."

Mr. Nixon attached a copy of Mr. Truman's letter to the House committee to his own letter. He said it was "difficult to improve upon President Truman's discussion in this matter."

Earlier last week, Ronald L. Ziegler, the White House press secretary, had said that Mr.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)



Keystone.
President Idi Amin

Uganda Holds 114 Youths in Peace Corps

ENTEBBE, Uganda, July 8 (UPI).—President Idi Amin of Uganda detained 114 American Peace Corps workers and their VC-10 airliner at Entebbe airport yesterday, a U.S. Embassy spokesman said.

The plane, on a flight from London, was ordered by Ugandan officials to return to Kampala's international airport yesterday soon after it took off for Bujumbura, Burundi. The East African Airways charter plane had just refueled at the airport. It was finally allowed to leave, empty, today.

President Amin said he had stopped the Peace Corps volunteers because "these could be mercenaries trying to enter Rwanda through Burundi, as was the case in the Congo."

The army took over control of Burundi in a bloodless coup last Thursday, overthrowing President Gregoire Kayibanda.

Lodged in Hotel

Ugandan troops moved the Peace Corps volunteers to nearby Lake Victoria Hotel.

A U.S. Embassy spokesman in Nairobi said the volunteers settled comfortably into the spacious lakeside hotel and began bathing, eating and drinking.

"If the Burundi government confirms it is aware of the Peace Corps trip to Burundi, we shall release them," Gen. Amin told a group of officials at the airport.

"I feared that imperialists, especially Zionists, could be planning an intervention in Burundi and Rwanda," Gen. Amin said.

American sources said the volunteers planned only to change planes at Bujumbura, Burundi, for Bukavu, Zaire, where there is a Peace Corps training camp. They were to have completed the flight aboard an Air Zaire aircraft.

A threat to shoot down the VC-10 and the detention of the Peace Corpsmen underlined the steadily deteriorating relations between Uganda and the United States.

The U.S. rejected a message

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

German Conductor Otto Klemperer Dies at 88

ZURICH, July 8 (AP).—Otto Klemperer, 88, the German conductor, died at his home in Zurich Friday night, his family announced yesterday. His funeral will be held here Tuesday.

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Mr. Klemperer had two distinct careers in music.

In his first career in Germany, before the Nazis came to power in 1933, he was one of the best-known and most vigorous conductors of his generation, a gaunt giant of a man who presided over his orchestras like an eagle.

Then came a period of exile, illness and severe mental strain. An operation for a brain tumor in 1939 left him partly paralyzed. His infrequent appearances were with second-flight orchestras, his career in eclipse.

In the middle 1950s, in the seventh decade of his life, he again began to make major appearances, being hailed as Toscanini's heir, as the world's leading conductor of the German romantics.

In his last years, Mr. Klemperer, at the head of London's Philharmonia Orchestra, was known as a rock of integrity and moral authority in his conducting. His measured tempos and inspired literalness, his iron insistence on correct performance brought new meaning to his readings of Beethoven, Mahler and others.

Musical Honesty

Mr. Klemperer's interpretations could be austere, but they were never dull. They had an uncompromising musical honesty unparalleled in his generation.

Mr. Klemperer was already a world-famous conductor when he came to New York in 1934, an exile from Nazi Germany. He had previously appeared here in 1926 as a guest conductor of the New York Philharmonic.

Born in Breslau (now Wroclaw, Poland), of Jewish parents, he was regarded by the Nazis as a leading exponent of "culture-Bolshevism," apparently because of his dedication to new music and contemporary staging techniques in the opera. In 1933, only a few years after he had received the Goethe Medal for his contributions to "the advancement of German culture," he was relieved of his post at the State Opera in Berlin. Subsequently, all his property was confiscated and a warrant was issued for his arrest.

He was well received in the United States, conducting the New York Philharmonic, the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the Philadelphia Orchestra during his first season here. In 1935, he returned to New York to share the Philharmonic podium with Toscanini. In 1937, he went to Pittsburgh to conduct the newly reorganized Pittsburgh Symphony and helped to select the personnel.

Directed L.A. Symphony

He was appointed musical director of the Los Angeles Symphony Orchestra and held that position until 1939.

In the 1950s, after the introduction of the long-playing record, he was in great demand as a recording artist.

Although he specialized in the classics, Mr. Klemperer was in marked sympathy with modern composers. Igor Stravinsky was one of his favorites.

He also believed that stage settings of operas should be modernized. In 1929, he brought out Wagner's "Flying Dutchman" in what was termed a "glaringly realistic setting," and some observers were so irate that they threatened to set off gas bombs in the theater if he repeated the "offense."

—PAUL L. MONTGOMERY.



United Press International.
Otto Klemperer

Acid Test for British Fish Friers, Or a Chip in Common Market Bloc

LONDON, July 8 (UPI).—The taste of Britain's fish and chips is in danger of being changed by European Common Market regulations, fish friers protested yesterday to Joseph Godber, the minister of agriculture and fisheries.

In a letter to the minister, the Confederation of Fried Fish Caterers' Associations opposed a proposed EEC ban of synthetic acetic acid for use in food. It claimed that "non-brewed" acetic-acid vinegar had a less acrid smell and gave a better flavor to fish and chips than the brewed variety. If the synthetic is banned, either malt or wine vinegar would have to be used.

The confederation said: "The proposed ban on synthetic acetic acid is merely an attempt by the wine-producing countries in the Common Market to find an additional outlet for their over-produced stocks of wine vinegar, and its use in Britain would change the present way of enjoying the flavor of this traditional British dish."

2 Baathist Leaders Arrested

Iraq Executes Security Chief, 22 Others in Attempted Coup

By Juan de Onis

BEIRUT, July 8 (NYT).—Baghdad radio announced the execution yesterday of 23 persons accused of having attempted to overthrow the Iraqi government a week ago.

The executions followed a swift trial before a special three-member tribunal headed by Izzat Ibrahim al-Duri, a member of the ruling Revolutionary Command Council, which has been in power since 1968.

One of the men executed, Col. Nazem Kazzar, was director of the National Public Security Department, a key police post, but he was not a member of the 15-member council, which is the inner circle of power.

According to a statement by Gen. Saddam Hussein, who is vice-president of the council and Iraq's strongman, the "Kazzar clique," was limited to the Public Security Department and had had no support in the armed forces or in the ruling Socialist Baath party.

[The Baath party later announced the expulsion and arrest of two of its leaders for their connection with the conspiracy, UPI reported.]

[It quoted Baghdad as saying that Col. Kazzar was also planning to kill President Bakr and Gen. Hussein, but they were saved by "divine intervention."]

[The radio identified the two expelled leaders as Abdel Khalek Samarrai, the party theoretician and the third-ranking man in the leadership, and Mohammed Fadel, head of the party's Military Affairs Office.]

In the coup attempt, Col. Kazzar kidnapped Gen. Hammad Chehab, the minister of defense, and Gen. Saadoun Ghaidan, the minister of interior. They were seized at gunpoint as they arrived for a luncheon to which they had been invited by Col. Kazzar near Baghdad. Gen. Chehab was later shot to death and Gen. Ghaidan was wounded.

The other men executed included two lieutenants, seven commissars, six noncommissioned officers from the public security forces and seven persons whose identity was not reported.

Chad Turns Out In Huge Protest Against French

FORT LAMY, Chad, July 8 (Reuters).—Wearing traditional Chadian robe and white tarboosh, President François Tombalbaye led a demonstration yesterday followed by virtually the whole capital to protest alleged French interference in this central African country's internal affairs.

Crowd estimates ranged as high as 400,000. President Tombalbaye, surrounded by his ministers and top aides, led many of the demonstrators on a 10-kilometer march from the Place de l'Indépendance to his residence.

Anger was focused on Jacques Foccart, a senior French official accused by Chad of plotting to overthrow its government.

The official Chad News Agency violently denounced French foreign policy in Africa last Wednesday and quoted Mr. Foccart as telling friends he would try to save Chad in December and that President Tombalbaye's government would not survive beyond then.

Rogers Visits Prague To Sign Agreement

PRAGUE, July 8 (AP).—Secretary of State William P. Rogers arrived here today for a one-day visit and pledged to improve U.S. relations with Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Rogers hopes to make important headway in talks with Czech leaders toward cultural exchanges, reuniting of families and compensation for U.S. property nationalized during World War II.

Mr. Rogers also will sign a new consular convention that could give U.S. diplomats better access to Americans who get into difficulties here. A new U.S. consular office may be opened in Bratislava, the Slovak capital.

Workers Defy Armed Forces In Uruguay

Factories Reoccupied; Protester Is Killed

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, July 8 (AP).—Workers reoccupied factories yesterday, defying the strike-breaking efforts of the army and President Juan Maria Bordaberry.

A 28-year-old veterinary teacher, killed by soldiers' submachine-gun fire yesterday, was the first fatality in protests against Mr. Bordaberry's seizure of dictatorial powers last week.

The teacher was shot after he allegedly threw stones at a bus which was being run in spite of a general strike and drew a pistol on an approaching army patrol.

Policemen and soldiers used tear gas and riot clubs Friday night to break up a group of 300 students and teachers marching on the government palace. Students said that two professors were injured.

Rally of 1,500

The march, which followed a rally of 1,500 anti-government protesters at the state university, was the first mass gathering in defiance of Mr. Bordaberry's dissolution of Congress and other moves to strengthen the military's rule.

The industrial belt around this capital city was virtually paralyzed yesterday as workers reoccupied factories. Soldiers armed with submachine guns evicted the workers at gunpoint from the inoperative factories Friday night.

Public sectors of the city began to return to normal, and more public transportation workers ignored the general strike called by the 400,000-member National Labor Convention.

Mr. Bordaberry sent troops in to evict workers occupying factories and offices after negotiations with the union collapsed. He ordered the union dissolved, its assets seized and its leaders arrested.



United Press International.

Cambodian government soldiers, one with skull and crossbones painted on his poncho, march toward Phnom Penh after operations near Prek Kdam, 22 miles north.

Government Troops Reopen Supply Road to Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, July 8 (AP).—Supported by U.S. air strikes, government troops reopened Phnom Penh's vital supply route to the sea today after five days of fighting, the Cambodian military command reported.

Insurgents cut the road. Highway 4, at the village of Prey Phdau, 19 miles west of the capital, on Tuesday and held a one-mile stretch with about three battalions. The road leads to the port of Kompong Som, which is Phnom Penh's main source of imported rice.

Displaying mobility and apparently ignoring the government's call Friday for a cease-fire, the Communist-led insurgents now have switched the focus of their assaults to south of Phnom Penh against government positions on Highway 3.

Field reports say that insurgents occupied the garrison towns of Kompong Tuol and Anlong Romiet and surrounded a government battalion in the district town of Kompong Kantuot, about 15 miles from the capital.

Kompong Tuol straddles an important junction between the north-south Highway 3 and provincial Route 38, which joins it from the east and runs roughly parallel to the capital's southern front. Anlong Romiet lies one mile to the south and Kompong Kantuot one mile to the east of the road junction.

About 400 government troops were reported trapped in Kompong Kantuot's market place with insurgent forces around them. Officers in the field said yesterday they expected that the battalion soon will be overrun.

U.S. B-52 bombers dropped hundreds of tons of explosives yesterday on suspected anti-government positions on two sides of Phnom Penh. They pounded supply lines 43 miles west of the capital and 32 miles north of the city along Highway 7.

A column of reinforcements, backed by armored personnel carriers, was sent to relieve the encircled force but was blocked by Communist-led troops in bunker positions half a mile north of the road junction.

A government communiqué, meanwhile, announced the arrival in the capital of the first of 68 trucks laden with rice from northern Battambong Province. They used the recently reopened Highway 5.

2 Canadians Sought

SAIGON, July 8 (NYT).—An official search party began looking yesterday for two Canadian officers missing for 10 days in a Viet Cong-controlled rubber plantation east of Saigon.

But the search party, composed of Canadian, Hungarian and Viet Cong officers, only carried out preliminary talks with Communist authorities in the Ong Que rubber plantation, about 35 miles from Saigon, where the two men disappeared, Canadian sources said.

Canadian officials said that they expected the search may take up to four days, although the two officers' whereabouts have been pinpointed by plantation workers. The officials said that they believe the Communists had been embarrassed by the incident and were still trying to find a way to release the two officers without officially admitting that they had detained the men.

Thieu Fires 5

SAIGON, July 8 (AP).—President Nguyen Van Thieu has fired five government officials, including a province chief, for allegedly withholding money intended for refugees, Saigon radio said today.

The broadcast said that the five officials from Quang Nam Province, located about 350 miles north of Saigon, will stand trial on charges of having illegally appropriated an undetermined amount of housing materials and cash donations given the war refugees by the government in February.

Uganda Holds 114 Americans

(Continued from Page 1)

Friday from Gen. Amin to President Nixon which wished Mr. Nixon a "speedy recovery from the Watergate affair" and asked him to "stop killing people in Indochina."

Earlier this year, the United States ended its Peace Corps program in Uganda and, in March, recalled Ambassador Thomas Melady.

A member of the plane's crew, who asked not to be identified, described what happened.

"Fifteen minutes into the flight we were ordered back into Entebbe. They did not give us any reason. Then they told us we would be chased by two Uganda Air Force jets, circling over Entebbe at the time, if we didn't return," he said.

"We tossed coins the next few miles and then decided to return. As soon as we landed, even before we got to the ramp, we were surrounded by at least a hundred troops," he said.

"When they cocked their weapons, that made the kids really nervous.

"We sat on the ground for 90 minutes and the temperature inside the plane must have been at least 100 degrees."

If the action was obviously unpopular with the Americans, about a third of them girls, it also made many Ugandans unhappy.

"Most of the airport staff came up to us and said they were sorry about the incident," one volunteer bound for a year's stint in Zaire said.

A soldier was bawled out by his commanding officer for being too friendly with a group of Americans.

They were kept under constant observation by olive-clad army troops although outgoing passengers were allowed to mix with them in the departure lounge.

Indian Aide Seeks Soviet Weapons

NEW DELHI, July 8 (UPI).—Defense Minister Jagjivan Ram left for Moscow yesterday on a mission to seek Soviet weapons to revamp India's armed forces.

Mr. Ram told newsmen, "I will discuss with the Soviet defense minister and other leaders the security of India, our defense requirements and other problems." He said that "India and the Soviet Union are friends" and that "this friendship will grow stronger and stronger."

The Soviet Union has supplied India with weapons worth $800 million during the last seven years.

Military sources said that India needs to augment its navy and air force and has presented the Russians a detailed list of its requirements.

Podgorny Ends Trip

MOSCOW, July 8 (UPI).—President Nikolai V. Podgorny today returned from a four-day visit to Bulgaria, Tass news agency said.

Job for Black Admiral

WASHINGTON, July 8 (AP).—Rear Adm. Samuel S. Gravely, 51, the Navy's only black flag officer, will become commander of a cruiser-destroyer flotilla this month, the Pentagon announced Friday. It will be the first time that a black has commanded an American naval force of this size—about 30 ships—a Pentagon spokesman said.

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An Interview With Bhutto And a Warning to India

(Continued from Page 1)

wanting to count on their errors. We had figured on their myopia as well."

The Pakistani leader has a point.

Having entered the game with almost no cards in his hand—except, perhaps, for some nearly 200,000 Bengali civilians and military personnel he has refused to allow to return to East Pakistan, now Bangladesh—Mr. Bhutto has carefully dealt himself a full hand and played those cards well.

The Indians have withdrawn their forces from a vast area of Pakistani territory, getting nothing in return; they have seen their hope of using 93,000 Pakistani prisoners of war to force Mr. Bhutto to recognize the independence of Bangladesh backfire; they have compromised most of their original demands until they are now offering to return nearly all the POWs without recognition, only to have Mr. Bhutto refuse recognition until he gets all his prisoners back—and he is likely to win here, too.

Implying that his domestic political base was now solid, Mr. Bhutto said in reply to a question, "I probably could live with 195 trials [of Pakistani POWs]. But that's not the point. The idea of our negotiations is to improve relations. War crimes trials, no matter how many or how few, would have the reverse effect."

He said Bangladesh Prime Minister Sheikh Mujibur Rahman had no legal basis to hold war crimes trials in Dacca. "Even the World War II war crimes trials at Nuremberg and Tokyo did not have a legal base," he said. "They may have a moral basis, but that is debatable. Anyway, we have atoned by losing half our country. That is the greatest atonement a country can make."

"The biggest folly India ever committed was to put its finger into the Bengal furnace," he exulted, referring to Mrs. Gandhi's decision to go to war with Pakistan over the independence movement in Bangladesh. "They should not have been bowled over by their hate for Pakistan."

"The fall of Dacca," he added, "was the beginning of the fall of India."

On the diplomatic front, the president denied that Pakistan was instrumental in keeping relations between China and India strained and that these poor relations benefited Pakistan.

"It is not to our advantage to keep China and India apart," he said. "That is just another example of the Indian mind coming to a weird conclusion. Why should India blame us for blunders they have made?"

Mr. Bhutto knows well that India's relations with the United States, although slightly improved in the last six months, are still not fully amicable.

Nevertheless, he also knows that he can never expect the United States to supply Pakistan with the armed might the Soviet Union has provided India. According to a recent U.S. Senate subcommittee investigation, in the period from 1961 to 1971, the Russians delivered $1.87 billion worth of military equipment to India while U.S. deliveries to Pakistan in the same period totaled $300 million.

Referring to a comment he made to a group of American newsmen two nights ago, Mr. Bhutto said he realized Pakistan could not have "literal parity" with the Indian military machine. "What I meant was that we must have relative parity," he said.

Recognition Resolution

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 8 (Reuters).—The Pakistan government will present a resolution in the National Assembly tomorrow seeking approval for the recognition of Bangladesh.

This was announced in Lahore today by Abdul Hafeez Prizada, the law and parliamentary affairs minister, following a Supreme Court ruling that there was no constitutional bar to the resolution being taken up by the assembly.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	—	—	Unavailable
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Cloudy
ANKARA	33	92	Very cloudy
ATHENS	29	84	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Partly cloudy
BELGRADE	24	75	Cloudy
BERLIN	20	68	Very cloudy
BRUSSELS	18	64	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	26	79	Cloudy
CAIRO	32	90	Clear
CASABLANCA	28	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	28	79	Clear
DUBLIN	16	61	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	16	61	Very cloudy
FLORENCE	31	88	Partly cloudy
FRANKFURT	22	72	Cloudy
GENEVA	25	77	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Overcast
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Partly cloudy
LISBON	22	72	Partly cloudy
LONDON	20	68	Very cloudy
MADRID	30	86	Partly cloudy
MILAN	29	84	Cloudy
MONTREAL	—	—	Unavailable
MOSCOW	25	77	Cloudy
MUNICH	22	72	Cloudy
NEW YORK	—	—	Unavailable
NICE	27	81	Clear
OSLO	17	63	Stormy
PARIS	21	70	Very cloudy
PRAGUE	21	70	Showers
ROME	27	81	Partly cloudy
SOFIA	26	79	Cloudy
STOCKHOLM	25	77	Partly cloudy
TEHRAN	36	97	Cloudy
TEL AVIV	36	36	Cloudy
TUNIS	27	81	Partly cloudy
VENICE	29	84	Clear
VIENNA	25	77	Showers
WARSAW	25	77	Stormy
WASHINGTON	—	—	Unavailable
ZURICH	23	73	Partly cloudy

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

OFFICIAL STUDENT FLIGHTS TO ALL DESTINATIONS

ATHENS TEL AVIV $39.90 — LONDON MOSCOW $59.90 — LONDON BANGKOK $189.90
PARIS ROME $39.90 — ROME ATHENS $39.10 — TRANSATLANTIC from $100

PARIS: SSTS, 125 Ave. Champs-Elysées. Tel.: 720-20-18.
ROME: ESTC, 302 via Cavour. Tel.: 6780206.
LONDON: SSTS, 16 Great Newport St Tel.: 240 2389.
LONDON: BUSTA 44 Goodge St. Tel.: 5744401.
ATHENS: BUSTA, 7 Filellinon St. Tel.: 232 874.

Obliged Executives to Contribute

ITT Accused Over Campaign Funds

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The International Telephone & Telegraph Corp., which is being investigated for its 1972 political activities, allegedly devised a plan as early as 1960 to extract campaign contributions from its executives and then reimburse them with company funds, according to documents filed in U.S. District Court here.

Some ITT executives subsequently were questioned by the FBI about dealings with Bobby Baker, former secretary to Senate Democrats.

On June 8, Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson announced that Archibald Cox, the special Watergate prosecutor, was being given authority to investigate the 1971 merger of ITT with the Hartford Fire Insurance Co. on the grounds that "the ITT inquiry has begun to overlap with the Watergate investigation."

Allegations of an offer from the big conglomerate to contribute up to $400,000 toward the Republican national convention last year, in exchange for a favorable anti-trust settlement, and of an offer to donate up to $1 million to the Nixon administration to influence a presidential election in Chile, have provoked increased scrutiny of ITT's political activities.

Data in Affidavit

The information about ITT's political contributions in 1960 is contained in a notarized deposition and affidavit written in 1964 by John T. Naylor, a former vice-president and chief executive of the corporation's telecommunications operations.

Mr. Naylor alleged in the documents that he had been under pressure by ITT executives to contribute $1,200 to Lyndon B. Johnson's vice-presidential campaign in 1960.

He was also told by ITT that he could recover the money in his traveling expense account, Mr. Naylor said.

In his affidavit, Mr. Naylor said that on Oct. 18, 1960, he handed a personal check to Baker, the former Democratic aide, in the office of the corporation's vice-president and legal counsel.

Baker later served a 17-month prison sentence after he was convicted in 1967 of fraud, theft and tax evasion.

Earlier, Mr. Naylor said, William Marx, who was then an ITT senior vice-president, had solicited the campaign donation in the name of the company's directors and of Harold S. Geneen, then the company's president and now its chairman.

Mr. Naylor quoted Mr. Marx as saying: "Hal [Geneen] and the board have a program that is very important to political protection and business development.

"Hal has given me a selected list of top executives to contribute to the election campaign. You are down for $1,200. This can be financed for you by the company if necessary: Jim Lillis [comptroller] will handle it.

"You will be expected to recover the amount by covering it up in your traveling expense account. The board of directors wants us all to cooperate."

Later, Mr. Naylor said, when he balked at writing out his check for Baker, he asked for and got a further explanation of the plan from Mr. Marx.

"Hal and the board have it set up to 'butter' both sides so we'll be in a good position whoever wins," Mr. Naylor quoted Mr. Marx as saying.

"Baker is Johnson's man and the Washington representative of the Johnson committee. We can 'juggle' the list if you insist, but you are in town and Baker is collecting today.

"Of course, if there ever were an investigation, you would have to testify that this was all voluntary and simply a personal payment made from your home.

"We have to have your personal address on the check. The way we handle this, anybody ever checking up is very remote and the board wants it: their other companies are doing this."

Mr. Naylor said in the affidavit that he had decided not to seek reimbursement from the company and had later resigned following a personal confrontation with Mr. Geneen.

The Naylor deposition and affidavit were contained as an exhibit in a civil law suit filed by Anne G. Martindell, an ITT stockholder. The suit disputes the extent to which the corporation's management may engage in political activities at shareholders' expense.

When queried about the Naylor memorandum and the subsequent FBI investigation, ITT had no comment.

Court Has List of Donors

WASHINGTON, July 8.—It has been learned that a still-secret list of large contributors to the Committee for the Re-Election of the President contains the names of more than 250 individuals and corporations who contributed more than $10,000 each.

The list, which reportedly names about 2,000 contributors who together gave $25 million, was held by Mr. Nixon's longtime personal secretary, Rosemary Woods, according to a deposition by Hugh W. Sloan jr., treasurer of the Finance Committee for the Re-Election of the President.

Mr. Sloan gave the deposition in connection with a federal court civil suit filed by Common Cause, a "citizens' lobby," to force the re-election committee to reveal the names of all large contributors.

The list accounts for roughly half of the more than $60 million raised by the re-election committee, including funds hurriedly collected before the new campaign fund reporting law went into effect on April 7, 1972.

A Common Cause spokesman said that Maurice H. Stans and other re-election committee officials pressured firms to contribute the money secretly before that date. A Common Cause source said the re-election committee followed a policy of "putting the muscle on" firms that had business pending before the federal government.

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Jewish Scholar Wins Fight for Soviet Visa

VIENNA, July 8 (Reuters).—The Russian Jewish scholar Dmitri Segal, who fought a long battle with Soviet authorities for a visa to emigrate, has arrived in Vienna on his way to Israel.

Jewish sources said Mr. Segal, 36, a philologist and anthropologist, reached Vienna by air from Moscow Friday with his wife, Yelena, 29, and his mother.

Chaos Feared Over Money

(Continued from Page 1)

States considers a more realistic level.

The dollar's recent decline has been caused principally by psychological factors, including the Watergate scandal and general anxieties about America's economic prospects.

It has dragged down with it the British pound and imposed severe strains on the systems of jointly floating European currencies.

But despite the threat to world trade caused by the uncontrolled movements in currency values, the United States has been officially sticking to the view that the dollar should revive by itself.

Rumors Seethe in Markets

U.S. officials were saying in Washington that the administration was unlikely to take action.

They argued that the dollar's current cheapness in relation to other currencies would soon help improve America's trading position and reduce the rate at which U.S. domestic prices are rising.

Although the markets were seething with rumors of revaluation Friday, there was no sign of any imminent action today.

Leaving Paris for Moscow, French Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing insisted that the franc would not be revalued.

"I repeat that. It's out of the question to revalue or let our money be revalued," Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

He said he thought the usefulness of the Basel meeting in the current circumstances would be "to examine the technical means for an intervention by the United States to support its own money. The circumstances truly appear to make this intervention necessary and particularly justified. It can cause certain technical problems. I think it is useful for the governors of the central banks to examine them in Basel."

The French government openly voiced its concern about the fall of the dollar three times last week. It is obviously concerned about French products losing their competitiveness on the American market. Since the summer of 1969, the dollar exchange rate has fallen from 5.50 francs to under 3.90 francs.

Blow to Tourists

For American tourists, the decline of the dollar was affecting vacation spending.

In Paris, most big hotels were giving from 3.45 to 3.70 francs for a dollar—against 3.85 to 3.90 last week—and 9.00 to 9.90 francs for a pound—compared with 10 to 10.30 last week.

Tourists in Geneva were getting only 2.63 Swiss francs for a dollar, compared with last week's rate of 2.95.

It was hard to change a dollar or a pound in Bonn where most small and medium-sized hotels and restaurants—and even taxi-drivers—refused to accept them.

'Mushy Memories' Frustrating Probe of CIA Role in Bugging

By Everett R. Holles

SAN DIEGO, July 8 (NYT).—The House Armed Services Committee has been frustrated by what one of its members called "the mushy memories" of key persons who have been questioned about the Central Intelligence Agency's involvement in the Watergate affair.

Rep. Bob Wilson, R., Calif., a member of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Intelligence Operations, said that former officials of both the White House staff and the CIA "seem to suffer a strange loss of memory" when asked to clear up important points.

The subcommittee, headed by Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi, D., Mich., has been conducting closed hearings since late May to determine whether the intelligence agency's effectiveness was compromised when it was drawn into the administration's political espionage activities.

Rep. Wilson said that the "mushy memories" concerning highly important discussions were most evident during the questioning of two former presidential assistants, H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman, about White House directions to the CIA to provide intelligence - gathering equipment to E. Howard Hunt jr., one of the Watergate burglary conspirators who pleaded guilty.

Changing Testimony

He also said that Gen. Robert E. Cushman jr., commandant of the Marine Corps and former CIA deputy director, first told the subcommittee that Mr. Ehrlichman called him in 1971 to request the equipment, including a wig, tape recorder, camera and false identification documents.

Gen. Cushman later changed his testimony, according to Rep. Wilson, and said in a written statement that he could not recall the source of the White House request except that it had come from "someone he knew."

The CIA equipment supplied to Hunt was used in the September, 1971, break-in at the Los Angeles office of Dr. Lewis Fielding, former psychiatrist for Daniel Ellsberg, a defendant in the Pentagon papers case that was subsequently thrown out of court.

The House investigators have been no more successful, Rep. Wilson said, in trying to pin down the identity of the person in the White House who directed the FBI to hold up an investigation of the "laundering" of Republican campaign funds by way of Mexican banks, purportedly because the disclosures might jeopardize CIA operations in Mexico.

Despite the vague memories of key witnesses before the House subcommittee and conflicts in their testimony, Rep. Wilson said that the evidence thus far did not indicate that the CIA's effectiveness had been compromised.

In discussing the investigation of the "laundering" of Republican campaign money through Mexican banks, Rep. Wilson said:

"It was strange that, in some situations, the witnesses we heard had specific information, but when we got down to the main significant points they seemed to suffer a loss of memory."

Sees Haldeman as Principal

The San Diego Republican, who has been in Congress for 10 terms and is preparing to run for re-election next year, left no doubt that he regarded Mr. Haldeman as the principal White House figure in the Watergate affair.

He said that it was the former White House chief of staff who "put a chill" on his 27 years of close friendship with Mr. Nixon and caused him to be "persona non grata at the White House."

It was for that reason, Rep. Wilson explained, that he resigned earlier this year as chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee, a post he had held for 12 years, not because of White House pressure but because "I wanted to show them they couldn't push me around."

Nixon Rejects Testimony in Senate Probe

(Continued from Page 1)

Nixon would reply to the Watergate charges "in an appropriate manner" after the current phase of the hearings ends, which probably will be in September. He said that, in the meantime, the President would have no comment of any kind.

In the letter to Sen. Ervin, Mr. Nixon said his staff was under instructions to cooperate fully with the committee in furnishing "information pertinent to the inquiry." The White House has turned over information from logs and other papers showing the times of meetings and the subject matter of discussion between Mr. Nixon and subordinates.

The President pointed out that, on May 22, he agreed not to invoke executive privilege for members or former members of the White House staff in matters concerning possible criminal conduct.

In other developments:

● Newsweek magazine reported that President Nixon's former personal lawyer has told Senate investigators that John D. Ehrlichman backed payments to the original seven Watergate defendants.

The lawyer, Herbert W. Kalmbach, has told the investigators that Mr. Ehrlichman, a former White House domestic counsel, assured him that making the payments was proper, according to a report to appear in next week's forthcoming (July 16) issue.

The magazine's report also says that Mr. Kalmbach will not support the testimony of former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d that President Nixon was aware of the Watergate cover-up.

● The New York Times reported that soon after Mary Jo Kopechne drowned on Chappaquiddick Island on July 18, 1969, an illegal wiretap was placed on the phone in the Georgetown house where she had lived with three other girls, according to a source close to the Senate Watergate investigating committee.

The wiretap, this source asserted, was installed either by or under the direction of John Caulfield and Anthony T. Ulasewicz, two former New York policemen who began working for the White House in early 1969.

Miss Kopechne drowned when the car in which she was riding with Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., plunged off a narrow wooden bridge over a tidal creek at about midnight.

Helsinki Ends On Sour Note

(Continued from Page 1)

ferent delegations and other proposals to be submitted in Geneva.

The final recommendations and the various proposals relate to the three broad agenda items for Geneva: security and political questions; economic, scientific and technological cooperation; and human exchanges. The Communist nations' main interest is the first area and the West's is the third.

The Soviet view as expressed here was extreme suspicion of the whole idea of exchanges, including exchanges of people, information and ideas.

Mediterranean Plan

Although the Maltese won no friends here, and, according to several delegations insured defeat of their proposition through their manners, there was general understanding of what the Maltese wanted.

Mr. Mintoff has been advocating a separate Mediterranean security conference dealing exclusively with Mediterranean problems. That notion, which has been backed by the Spanish, Italians and Tunisians, has been opposed by the French, who have not wanted to deal separately with Mediterranean questions. The French opposition to the Mediterranean plans explained why Mr. Jobert tried to introduce a compromise proposal Friday which would have admitted the Algerians and Tunisians here.

Chile Flies Five Alleged Chiefs o Revolt Into Exil

SANTIAGO, July 8 (UPI). Protected by more than 150 p licemen, the five alleged civili leaders of the unsuccessful Ju 29 military revolt were flown political exile in Ecuador la night.

Ten police cars, packed wi plainclothesmen, took the exil to Pudahuel Airport from t Ecuadorean Embassy, where th had fled after loyalist troo crushed the rebellion.

The caravan drove onto t airport runway to an airlin which was preparing for regular flight to the Ecuadore port of Guayaquil. About 1 riot police encircled the plane.

On Nixon Role, Impeachment

Survey Shows Congress Split On Party Lines by Watergate

By Haynes Johnson

WASHINGTON, July 8 (WP).—Congress, at this point in the Watergate affair, appears sharply divided along party lines, both on the question of President Nixon's personal involvement in the scandal and on whether he should remain in office.

Of all members of Congress who responded to a special Washington Post survey, 56 percent said they believed President Nixon participated in the Watergate cover-up and thus, by implication, that he has lied on this point. Forty-nine percent said they believed Mr. Nixon knew of espionage-sabotage plans for his 1972 presidential campaign. And 28 percent said they think the President knew in advance of plans for the Watergate break-in itself.

But the survey, to which 41 percent of the members of Congress responded, not only follows party lines but shows significant hesitation by the lawmakers to act against the President.

Most Democrats responding, for example, said they believed Mr. Nixon was personally involved in the cover-up and knew of the 1972 espionage-sabotage plans carried out on his behalf. But they showed great reluctance to consider impeachment. Republicans overwhelmingly said they didn't believe President Nixon was involved in the Watergate scandal and, therefore, were even more strongly opposed to impeachment.

Republicans Have Faith

On the Senate side alone, almost 100 percent of the responding Democrats said they believed the President was aware of the 1972 espionage-sabotage plans and all said they thought he had participated in the Watergate cover-up. But 56 percent of these Democratic senators said they did not think impeachment proceedings should be brought against him.

Senate Republicans, meanwhile, expressed strong faith in the President. Of all Republican senators responding, 90.5 percent said they didn't think Mr. Nixon had known of the sabotage-espionage plans, and 81 percent said they didn't believe the President had been involved in the Watergate cover-up. When asked if they thought impeachment proceedings should be brought against the President, 61.9 percent of the Senate Republicans answered "no."

In the House, similar party-line divisions were evident. Among House Democrats, nearly half of those responding said they believed the President had known in advance of plans for the Watergate break-in, 76.4 percent thought he had known of the espionage-sabotage plans and 86.2 percent believed that he had been personally involved in the cover-up.

Despite such strong views, 46.4 percent of the House Democrats said they did not favor impeachment.

Strong Emotions Emerge

House Republicans like their Senate party colleagues, lined up solidly behind the President. Of those responding to the survey, 94.9 percent said they didn't believe Mr. Nixon had known of the break-in plans in advance, 81 percent that he knew nothing about the espionage-sabotage campaign and 70.7 percent that he was unaware of the cover-up. When asked about impeachment, 81 percent of those responding said they were opposed.

The congressional portrait that emerges from the survey shows strong emotions and doubts coupled with a general recognition that all the facts are not yet known and that the final Watergate chapter is far from written. A striking number of Senate and House members from both parties carefully qualified their answers to questions by saying that either their opinions could change as more evidence was made public, or that it was simply too early to begin to judge the question of presidential involvement.

In addition, an undercurrent of bitterness ran through many of the comments. Some vented their bitterness by attacking the President, others by assailing his critics, notably those in the press and specifically The Washington Post. "Many of your reporters are members of a lynch mob with only one objective in mind—destroy the President," a Republican congressman wrote. "With nothing direct, you resort to inference, innuendo, hearsay and incestuous reporting [of] each other."

A Democratic congressman who said he was "not sure" whether the President should remain in office, whether he should resign or whether impeachment proceedings should be brought, went on to explain his answer.

Mental Stability Doubted

"Beyond any doubt I believe the President not only guilty of criminal acts, but guilty also of attempting to undermine the very structure of the American political system, and the Constitution, and I believe his motive was greed—for both power and money. Additionally, I doubt his mental stability. Despite this I am not sure if his removal at this time would be good for the country."

The survey, containing a questionnaire listing seven basic questions, was mailed to all members of Congress.

One of the most intriguing aspects of the survey results centers on whether Congress thinks President Nixon should stay in office. When asked that question, 48.1 percent of House Republicans who responded said "yes." But the remaining 56.9 percent gave no answer.

On the Senate side, a similar state of ambivalence was evident among Republicans. Fifty-seven percent of the responding Republican senators gave no answer to that question.

Democratic opinion also showed some uncertainty about that crucial question. Almost a quarter of the responding House Democrats and 12.5 percent of the senators gave no answer to the question.

Attitudes Gauged

The Post also attempted to gauge congressional attitudes toward alternative actions—whether Congress thinks the President should be censured because of Watergate, or whether he should resign. Here again, party positions figured largely in the answers.

The survey taken at this interim point in the unfolding Watergate episode does not answer the critical question before the country—whether Congress is prepared to impeach President Nixon. Under the Constitution, once a member of the House has introduced an impeachment resolution, the customary procedure is to hold a committee investigation. If the charges are supported by the investigation and the committee reports to the floor an impeachment resolution, the House then votes on whether to send the case to the Senate. A majority House vote is required to do so. In the Senate, a two-thirds vote of the members present is required for conviction.

The survey shows, however, that the President's congressional standing has been damaged, that opinions are volatile, that grave doubts do exist and that the crucial point in the Watergate affair has not yet been reached.

Madrid Airport Delays

MADRID, July 8 (Reuters).—Flights leaving Madrid's Barajas Airport were delayed for up to an hour yesterday because passengers were held up by traffic jams caused by repairs on the superhighway linking the airport with central Madrid, airline sources said.



United Press International.

Running of the Bulls Saturday at opening of Pamplona's San Fermin festival.

Youth Seriously Hurt as Bull Gores Him at Pamplona

PAMPLONA, Spain, July 8 (UPI).—Fighting bulls today injured three Spaniards and a young American during the traditional running of the bulls through the streets of Pamplona.

The worst casualty was Javier Ardaduno, 20, who was wounded in the chest. He underwent a two-hour operation and doctors at the provincial hospital described his condition as "very serious."

James Glass, 24, of Chatanooga, Tenn., a computer programmer presently employed in Heidelberg, West Germany, was treated for a long gash in the left leg. A bull knocked him down and gored him. Doctors classified his wound as "slight."

"I was hit from behind," Mr. Glass said, "and turned as I fell to face a huge bull. He was trying too hard to gore me and only drove his horns into the sand. When he moved on, I got up and then discovered I was wounded."

Two young Spaniards were also slightly wounded.

The incidents occurred during the second of eight early morning runnings of the bulls through the narrow, cobbled streets and brought the injured list for the first two days to seven.

The half-mile runs are traditional tests of bravery in a weeklong festival. In the last 30 years, they have claimed at least six lives.

Mills' Health May Lead Him To Quit House

By E. W. Kenworthy

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—Rep. Wilbur D. Mills, D., Ark., who, as chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee since 1958, has been among the most powerful of congressional leaders, said yesterday that he would not seek re-election next year unless his health improves.

In a two-paragraph statement issued by his office, Rep. Mills said that he has been suffering pain from a "degenerated disc" and that unless he could find relief for this pain, he could not "expect to maintain the demanding standards of service which I have always set for myself." In that event, he said, "my present term will be my last."

The 64-year-old chairman said that he would make a final decision on retirement and a further announcement at a later date.

Should Rep. Mills decide not to run, his retirement could have far-reaching consequences on tax and trade policies, on social welfare legislation, on relationships between the Congress and the executive, and perhaps, on the power structure of the House of Representatives.

Position of Power

By its very nature, the chairmanship of the House Ways and Means Committee is a position of power because the committee has jurisdiction over taxes, Social Security and welfare legislation, health insurance, tariffs and foreign trade policy.

In the hands of a man of great ability and great energy, the chairmanship is a position of commanding power. Many of his colleagues feel that Rep. Mills has been a man with such ability and energy. Even members who believe that he is too conservative in his views and that he has not been sufficiently aggressive on tax reform, give him very high marks for his detailed knowledge of taxation and trade.

Both these areas have engaged his energies in this session. At the outset, Rep. Mills decided he would give priority to the complicated trade bill proposed by the administration, which among other things, would give the President greater tariff authority.

Tax Reform

Rep. Mills has postponed consideration of tax reform until after the trade bill work is finished. Except for two days of testimony on April 30 and May 1 by Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz on the administration's "Proposals for Tax Change," the Ways and Means Committee has held no hearings on a tax bill.

Rep. Mills has said that he wants to work on the tax bill in September. But it is possible that the ramifications of the Watergate investigation could delay action on a tax bill.

Because of the testimony of John W. Dean 3d, the dismissed White House counsel, that there had been some instances of White House pressure on the Internal Revenue Service to act punitively against its "enemies," Rep. Mills had ordered the committee staff to inquire into such pressures. If the staff finds evidence of IRS improprieties, Rep. Mills intends to hold hearings.

Nixon Nominates Ray Garrett, Chicago Lawyer, to Head SEC

By Ronald J. Ostrow

SAN CLEMENTE, July 8.—President Nixon announced yesterday that he would nominate Ray Garrett jr., a Chicago securities lawyer and former staff member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, as chairman of the SEC.

Mr. Garrett, 52, would succeed G. Bradford Cook, who resigned May 16 because of his role in the Nixon campaign contribution case involving financier Robert L. Vesco.

Mr. Cook was named, but not charged, in a federal indictment as allegedly having deleted from an SEC complaint the fact that Mr. Vesco had made a $300,000 contribution to the Nixon campaign. Charged in the indictment were Mr. Vesco, former Attorney General John N. Mitchell, former Commerce Secretary Maurice H. Stans and Harry L. Sears, a Vesco associate, for conspiring to "influence, obstruct and impede" the SEC's suit against Mr. Vesco.

Mr. Nixon also said that he intended to name to the commission A.A. Sommer jr., a Cleveland securities lawyer. Mr. Sommer, 51, would succeed A. Sydney Herlong, whose resignation the President accepted with regret.

Ratio of 3-2

Mr. Garrett is a Republican and Mr. Sommer a Democrat, which would restore the SEC to its ratio of three Republicans and two Democrats. Under the law, no more than three members of the same political party can serve on the agency. Both appointments had been the subject of widespread speculation.

Mr. Garrett, who earlier had asked the White House to remove his name from consideration for "family reasons," met with Mr. Nixon at the Western White House yesterday.

Mr. Garrett has said that he would assign a high priority to linking all stock exchanges by a communications system, which would give the investors the advantage of the best price on any of the exchanges listing the security in which they are interested.

Mr. Cook had placed a two-year target date on completion of such a system, a goal the securities industry felt was too speedy.

A graduate of Yale, Mr. Garrett received his law degree from Harvard University in 1949 and has been a partner in the Chicago law firm of Gardner, Carton, Douglas. Children and Waud since 1958.

From 1954 to 1958, he was on the SEC staff, serving for most of the time as director of the agency's division of corporate regulation, a major SEC unit.

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UPI.

Ray D. Garrett

Puerto Rican Militia And Strikers Clash

SAN JUAN, P. R., July 8 (UPI).—National Guard troops clashed with striking firemen yesterday in the fourth consecutive day of walkouts staged by more than 9,000 public service employees, authorities said.

Gov. Rafael Hernandez Colon Friday ordered the mobilization of the National Guard and police forces to maintain order and man emergency fire stations during the strike. During the night and early hours of the morning, workers tried to stop troops from taking over their jobs. Shots were fired at the troops and one fireman was bayoneted in the hand, the police said.

New York City Welfare Study Urges Reform, Strict Controls

By Peter Kihss

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The combined benefits to recipients of New York City's welfare, Medicaid and eight other public social-benefit programs "can make it extraordinarily unprofitable to work," a congressional subcommittee reported yesterday.

In a study of the programs, the committee said that a family of four could receive welfare grants, food stamps, school lunches and Medicaid benefits worth $5,567 a year. A working family paying taxes and work expenses would have to earn a gross annual income of nearly $7,000 to match those benefits, it said.

Rep. Martha W. Griffiths, D., Mich., released the report as chairman of the Joint Economic Committee's subcommittee on fiscal policy.

The committee said that the 168-page study was the first to analyze the combined impact of federal, state and city social-benefit programs on incentives.

It was written by Blanche Bernstein, research director for the Center for New York City Affairs of the New School for Social Research, with Anne N. Shkuda, of the center, and Eveline M. Burns, a consultant.

The authors' recommendations —noted as not necessarily the committee's— urged stricter administration, including "enforcement of work requirements for those who are judged to be employable," rather than relying on incentive deductions from earnings.

They stressed that "a job-creation program is clearly an essential element in making the system work," along with expansion of day-care services.

While they would keep most benefits at current levels, they also proposed:

● Reducing the number of programs based on income tests, merging welfare and food-stamp programs and replacing Medicaid with health insurance.

● Easing the burden of federal, state and local income and social security taxes on low-income families.

● Providing uniform eligibility and income definitions.

For a family of four without income, the study computed welfare aid, including basic grants of $208 a month and average rent of $118 a month, as $3,912 a year. This was considered equivalent to a gross earned income of $4,700 for a family having to pay taxes and work expenses.

The value of food-stamp benefits was put at $360 a year and free school lunches for one child at $95, bringing a benefit package to $4,367, termed equivalent to an estimated $5,500 in some other family's gross annual earnings.

With Medicaid benefits estimated as $1,300 a year, the package would rise to $5,567, held by the author to be equivalent to nearly $7,000 in a gross earned income.

The study asserted that "there is practically no advantage to the intact four-person family in increasing earnings from zero up to $7,000 gross income" because the earnings would be offset by reduced benefits or required fees.

Unit's Aging Leadership an Issue

NAACP Defeats Challenge To College Integration Goal

By Paul Delaney

INDIANAPOLIS, July 8 (NYT).—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People ended its annual convention here Friday after beating back the most serious questioning of its basic principles in a decade.

The association defeated challenges to its goal of integration after hotly debating a resolution that called for the merger of black colleges with white colleges. The resolution was toned down, but it retained the NAACP position that colleges should be integrated.

Earlier last week, the organization voted to suspend officials of the Atlanta chapter if they did not reject a school desegregation plan that de-emphasized integration.

The association is facing criticism, similar to that lodged against it during the civil-rights movement a decade ago, that it is out of step with the times. Then, as now, the association was considered too conservative.

Growing Concern

But now, in addition to feelings that the 425,000-member organization is not militant enough, there is growing concern about the aging leadership.

Roy Wilkins, the executive director, is 71. Bishop Stephen G. Spottswood, chairman of the board of directors, is 75. Henry Lee Moon, director of public relations, is 72. Mr. Wilkins appeared tired and weary during the convention. There are reports that he is marking time until retirement while a suitable pension plan is worked out.

Bishop Spottswood and Mr. Moon missed the convention because of illness.

The sharpest criticism came from Myrlie Evers, the widow of Medgar Evers, an NAACP leader slain in Mississippi.

She said during a news conference on Friday:

"The NAACP at this time does offer young people the opportunity to share in the decision-making process, but I would like to see that stepped up considerably because I think we are dealing with a completely different situation," she said.

Youth Needed

"We are dealing with a completely different Negro, or black, than we were 10 years ago, and we need as much young leadership as we possibly can get," Mrs. Evers said. "I've felt that the duty of any organization is to train and to encourage young people to come along to fill the spots of the older leaders who have been there for some length of time."

The 2,500 delegates watered down the resolution on black colleges and changed its title from "Merger of State-Supported Colleges" to "Desegregation of State-Supported Systems."

The leadership successfully kept from reaching the floor a resolution calling for the impeachment of President Nixon, the resignation of Vice-President Agnew and new presidential elections. The resolution was ruled out of order because it had not been submitted to the Resolutions Committee 60 days before the convention.

Mr. Wilkins said at a news conference on Friday that he did not think an impeachment resolution would be in the best interest of the organization. He refused to say why. However, officials said privately that they did not want to antagonize the President unnecessarily.

Robber Almost Fails to Cash In on Crime

DETROIT, July 8 (UPI).—Two men held up a Detroit restaurant yesterday, but then almost forgot what they came for.

Employees of the Church Chicken Restaurant told police the bandits were leaving when one shouted.

"Hey, stupid, you forgot the money."

The second man ran back and grabbed a bag containing about $1,600 from the manager's office. He apparently put the bag down as he locked the manager in a closet.

Sailors Used in U.S. Study Of Venereal Disease Drug

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—A medical research team gathering information about possible methods of controlling venereal disease recruited about 1,900 volunteers for the project among the sailors of an aircraft carrier on liberty in a Philippines port town, the Navy has disclosed.

The project, a joint undertaking of the U.S. Public Health Service and the Navy, took place aboard the aircraft carrier Hancock—and in the bars of Olongapo, a town outside the gates of the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay—last May.

The research project had three principal goals, said Dr. Paul Wiesner of the Health Service's Communicable Disease Center in Atlanta. The first was to determine whether a correlation existed between the level of antibodies in the body and a resistance to gonorrhea, which he said was a first step in determining the usefulness of a venereal-disease vaccine.

Second, the project tested the preventive effectiveness of a small, long-lasting dose of tetracycline, an antibiotic used in larger doses to treat gonorrhea. The drug was taken by men when they returned to the ship from liberty among the hostesses of Olongapo.

Symptoms Check

The third goal was to determine, through blood tests to check the level of gonorrhea antibodies, "how common it is to have the disease without having symptoms," Dr. Wiesner said. Until recently, he said, it was believed impossible to have the disease without evident symptoms. He said there were grounds for believing this to be untrue.

The Navy, seeking to quash any notion that either the men or the 550 hostesses from whom blood samples and smears were also taken were being used as guinea pigs, issued a statement that said: "At no time were the sailors influenced to have sexual contact with the hostesses."

In addition, Dr. Wiesner said, the crew members had prophylactics available to them.

About 1,300 of the 1,900 volunteers requested and took the 200-milligram dose of tetracycline on their return to the ship, before it could be determined whether they had contracted gonorrhea. Dr. Wiesner said that on the basis of preliminary analysis of the results, there were "indications . . . that it is effective" to a degree.

Of the men who were exposed, he said, about 130 got the disease. They were all treated immediately.

Olongapo's bar hostesses are required by that city's health department to be examined for venereal disease twice a month. Despite this, the research team found between 10 and 20 percent of the women they tested to be infected, Dr. Wiesner said. They also were treated immediately.

Guidelines Unused

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—About 25,000 copies of guidelines that might have averted the sterilization of children by an Alabama clinic were discovered in a federal warehouse Friday, although the Office of Economic Opportunity insisted they had been distributed in 1972.

The guidelines, begun by the American Public Health Association in 1971 under a grant by the OEO and completed by a physician who later resigned from the anti-poverty agency, apparently would have forbidden sterilization of children or legally incompetent persons in any program receiving funds from the agency.

Dr. Wren Hern, former chief of program development and project evaluation for OEO's Family Planning Division, said yesterday that, had his guidelines been distributed, "this whole, tragic affair may have been avoided."

The sterilization question became a political issue recently when the father of two black teen-age girls in Alabama filed a $1-million damage suit against the government for the alleged involuntary sterilization of his daughters.

Nixon to Speak In Kansas City

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (WP).—President Nixon will speak in the Midwest for the second time in a month tomorrow when he goes to Kansas City for the swearing-in of Clarence M. Kelley as the new director of the FBI.

The choice of Kansas City, rather than Washington, for the ceremony will give the President an opportunity to test his popularity in a basically friendly area, much as he did last month when he went to Pekin, Ill., to honor the late Senate Republican leader, Everett M. Dirksen.

Mr. Kelley is a native of Kansas City and was its police chief when Mr. Nixon nominated him for the post last month. He is a former FBI official.

After the swearing-in ceremony, the President will return to Washington, ending a 16-day California stay that began when he brought Soviet leader Leonid I. Brezhnev here for a weekend of talks.

Pakistani Raiders Kill 7

KARACHI, Pakistan, July 8 (AP).—Seven persons were killed and eight others seriously injured Friday when Mangal tribesmen raided a teahouse in Kunraj in the Lasbella district of the troubled province of Baluchistan, district officials said yesterday.

Poll Shows Most Americans Feel Nixon Knew About the Bugging

PRINCETON, N.J., July 8 (IHT).—Seventy-one percent of the American public believes that President Nixon either planned or knew about the bugging of the Democratic National Committee offices in Washington or was involved in a cover-up of the incident, according to a nationwide Gallup Poll.

But the same poll of 1,451 adults reports that only 18 percent of the public believe that Mr. Nixon should be compelled to leave the presidency.

Following are complete breakdowns on two of the questions asked:

"Here are four statements concerning President Nixon's connection with the Watergate affair. Will you please tell me which one comes closest to your own point of view?"

	June 1-4 Pct.	June 22-25 Pct.
Nixon planned the Watergate bugging from the beginning	8	8
Nixon did not plan the bugging but knew about it before it took place	28	27
Nixon found out about the bugging after it occurred but tried to cover it up	31	36
Nixon had no knowledge of the bugging and spoke up as soon as he learned about it	19	17
No opinion/not heard or read about Watergate	14	12

"Should President Nixon be compelled to leave office?"

	Yes Pct.	No Pct.	No opinion Pct.
Nationwide	18	71	11
Nixon planned bugging	60	39	11
Not planned but knew in advance	28	61	11
Found out and tried to cover up	12	81	7
No knowledge of the bugging	3	94	3

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INTERNATIONAL
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'Defending' the Presidency

President Nixon had a number of precedents to appeal to in refusing to appear before the Senate committee investigating Watergate. As many of his predecessors have asserted, the separation of powers under the U.S. Constitution makes it possible for the White House to refuse to be at the beck and call of Capitol Hill, with respect to the President's person or his papers. It is obvious enough that this is basically reasonable; that it would be possible for a hostile Congress to harass the President and make confidential communication between himself and his aides extremely difficult if the subpoena authority of a congressional committee had free access to the presidential offices.

But presidential protection against Congress is not absolute, any more than the powers the President enjoys as commander-in-chief are absolute. No one could imagine any legal justification, for example, for the President to order the 3d Infantry—even though it is popularly called "The President's Own"—to the Capitol to chase out the legislators as young Bonaparte did on the 18th Brumaire. But Congress does have the constitutional authority to impeach the President, and oust him from office, just as it has the duty of passing on the legitimacy of his election. Much of the power the presidency has gathered unto itself in recent years is de facto, while the ultimate responsibility of the President to Congress is de jure, plainly stated in the supreme law of the land.

In other words, the separation of powers may limit the right of Congress to probe into presidential policies. It is, however, questionable whether the same limitation applies when there is a question, supported by sworn testimony, of possible illegal acts involving the presidency. Such questions, if not resolved, can do greater damage to the constitutional principle of checks and balances than submission to subpoenas, or voluntary presentations could do to the principle of separation of powers.

Admittedly, there may well be other testimony before the Senate committee that will contradict that already given; it is possible that Mr. Nixon's own direct responsibility (except—and this is an important political if not legal, exception—for the selection of the officials concerned) will be diminished. It is, in fact, odd that he has chosen to present the constitutional case before it became urgently necessary to do so. For it is a defensive case that does not really defend either Mr. Nixon or the presidency; it assumes a situation that has not yet been clearly defined, and sharpens an issue that Congress has hesitated to bring into formal prominence. Mr. Nixon has promised to "address publicly" the subjects being discussed by the committee. It is unfortunate that he has chosen to emphasize his privacy before doing so.

The Sinking Dollar

The danger of another world monetary crisis has grown intense. Some foreign officials believe it is already here, and could degenerate into a more severe economic wrench than the world has known since the 1930s.

The immediate trouble focuses on the U.S. dollar, the linchpin of the world monetary system. Last week the dollar plunged to record lows in Europe and Asia. The head of the Swiss national bank said the situation was "completely out of control," and asked how long the United States was prepared to "watch idly" and let the dollar sink.

Monetary experts already regard the dollar as undervalued. If that is so, why does it go on sinking? That is the crux of the immediate issue—and the question that must be answered before a decision can be made on what to do now to prevent a worldwide monetary disaster.

How can one rationally explain irrational market behavior, whether it be a market in corporate stocks, Florida real estate or foreign exchange? Markets sometimes generate a self-fulfilling momentum of their own.

To be sure, there are tangible causes of the drop in confidence in the American dollar. The Watergate affair has deepened skepticism about the ability of the Nixon administration to govern effectively. The racing American boom has generated the most serious inflation this country has experienced since World War II.

At the same time, the boom causing the inflation helped drive the unemployment rate down below 5 percent for the first time in three years; it touched 4.8 percent in June. That decline in joblessness is welcome for its own sake and also because it resolves the dilemma of what the direction of domestic policy must be—toward greater restraint.

* * *

To deal with the international monetary crisis, the choice is less clear. One strategy is to let the dollar continue sinking until markets come to their senses and the dollar starts rising toward its true equilibrium level. Because it may operate too slowly, however, this approach risks serious dislocations in trade and investment—and escalating controls, whether on exports, imports or capital flows, that could undermine the prosperity as well as the political unity of the Western world.

The alternative strategy is for the United States, with the cooperation of other governments, to try to arrest the fall of the dollar and if possible turn it around. This cannot be done in the present state of market psychology without a massive mustering of resources, possibly totaling scores of billions of dollars. The United States alone cannot provide these resources since its monetary reserves, primarily gold, amount to only $12 billion. The support would have to come chiefly through American borrowings of foreign currencies, possibly augmented by renewed foreign central bank purchases of dollars.

This course is also fraught with danger since, if it failed, it would pile up still greater liquidity in the world and intensify inflationary pressures. But there is no middle course between continued floating or full-scale support of the dollar. Limited intervention would either be an utter waste or worse than no action at all.

In our view, the time has come for a massive effort to prevent irrational and panicky market psychology from driving the dollar lower and lower, jeopardizing the entire world economic system. Because the dollar has sunk below its true value, the chances for successful intervention are now better than ever. A strong international defense of the dollar today would have the support of underlying economic forces.

Success will require vigorous efforts to control inflation at home and much closer cooperation with this country's allies abroad than has been evident in the past. Where self-interest has failed, fear of the consequences of not working together should be a powerful stimulus to the mutual effort that is urgently needed.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Helsinki—A Good Start

The Helsinki conference was never intended to be more than a ceremony to launch a long process of negotiation. As such it has brought together a lot of people who would not otherwise have come together and given them an opportunity to exchange views in public and in private. It has also shown that there is still a lot of work to be done before Europe can move into a period of real cooperation between East and West. Both functions have been valuable. The tone of the speeches was relatively mild. We have come a long way since the slanging matches that used to go on in the United Nations. In that limited sense the cold war is over. There is no longer so much need for either side to treat the other as the embodiment of all evil or the repository of all threats. Nor is there much talk about the ultimate victory of either system. Ambition has been curbed by the constraints of the nuclear age, limits on resources, pressures of domestic problems, and greater realism about the shortcomings of all political systems.

But anyone who actually reads the speeches made at Helsinki sees very clearly the gulf that still divides Europe. The two parts of the Continent live in different worlds and speak different political languages which often do not connect. It is not so much a matter of ideology as of the mental conditioning of the past 25 years, and the influence of Soviet culture on Central Europe. The split is most marked in the political languages of East and West Germany. As Mr. Scheel, the West German foreign minister, said in Helsinki, "Only if we mean the same thing by the same words will we be successful."

—From The Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

July 9, 1898

WASHINGTON—President McKinley at seven o'clock this evening signed the resolution annexing Hawaii to the United States. Mr. Long, Secretary of the Navy, has ordered the cruiser Philadelphia, now at Mare Island, to Hawaii to raise the American flag and include the group of islands in the Union. The Philadelphia will sail in a few days' time. The collapse of the opposition in the Senate to annexing Hawaii came as a surprise to all parties. The world is changing very fast, and the United States is changing with it.

Fifty Years Ago

July 9, 1923

HOLLYWOOD—Moviedom has concerned itself with the problem of housing filmstruck girls, who are moving to this city of the film industry in increasing numbers this summer. Under the direction of Mr. Will Hays, Tsar of the movies, the industry has pledged itself to provide $120,000 to increase the housing facilities of the Y.W.C.A. to five times the present capacity. Meanwhile, on the sports page, the Cleveland Indians set a modern record when they beat the Boston Red Sox by the amazing score of 27 to 3.



More Chic Than Radical

By C. L. Sulzberger

ROME—The geology of Italian politics has changed and a new readjustment of forces is starting to emerge. For two decades the country has been governed by creeping anarchy, moving with glacial pace and relying on an overstuffed bureaucracy to keep things going.

The art of governing without a government seemed to be modern Italy's contribution. Only two real parties existed in the changing kaleidoscope, Catholics and the anti-Catholics.

The primary influences were external to Italy itself: the Vatican, with an independent lay status and ideology; Moscow, as reflected in the powerful C.P.I. (Communist Party of Italy); and Washington, which scarcely disguised its willingness to bolster any combination that would exclude the Communists.

All Has Changed

All this has changed, as everyone little by little realizes. The Communists are no longer either united or truly representative of the far left. They have been outflanked by extremist *gruppetti*, little groups of Maoists, Trotskyists, Guevarists or neoanarchists who regard Moscow as conventional and stodgy.

Meanwhile, in 1961-62, the United States let it be known it favored a center-left government based on the Christian Democrats (Catholics) and Socialists. Simultaneously the Vatican withdrew its outright support from the former. But Washington, the Pope, and above all the Italians soon learned that while one couldn't govern Italy without the Socialists, one couldn't govern Italy with them either.

In 1971-72 Washington, which still had a policy here, if both wobbly and anemic, implied it would approve reversion to a center-right government excluding the neo-Fascists. This coalition ruled until the latest crisis exploded, a crisis which Italy now patiently tries to solve. The United States clearly isn't eager to return to the center-left formula just shaped up but it has very little to say here nowadays.

Everybody in this shrewd old country knows the time has gone when Uncle Sam would do more than sadly shrug his shoulders if an Allende-type government were installed in Italy or France. What is more, first Pope John XXIII was photographed receiving Khrushchev's son-in-law, Alexei Adzhubei, and then, some years later, Mr. Nixon was snapped beside Mr. Brezhnev as the latter slurped champagne.

Seeds of Power

The last trace of Manichaeism, of a Catholic God confronting a Communist devil, has vanished without a trace. Meanwhile, however, the painstakingly careful propaganda machine developed by pro-Moscow leaders a generation ago to plant the seeds of power—and of anti-Americanism—has now burst into fruit.

Italian schools and universities have been dominated for years by leftist ideologues teaching hatred of the United States. Although both Moscow and Peking have clearly dropped their anti-American bias, they have no means of undoing what the C.P.I. has wrought.

Old names still dominate political formalities here but those under forty regard them as fossils who must be replaced. In all phases of society a kind of radical-chic mood is asserting itself although it is more chic than radical. It is also not in the least constructive.

What is most significant is that Italy, as a vital piece of Western Europe, is like the rest of that area moving steadily leftward. However, Italy, unlike France, has never benefited from the stability of a long-established central state and mature society.

The Italian Communists have never managed to gain power despite a quarter century of trying. But the Italian Socialists on the whole are decreasingly social democratic, are torn by internal dissent, and also suffer pressures from the *gruppetti* on the left.

Part of Trend

This is undoubtedly part of a much larger contemporary trend. The French Socialists work openly in a popular front endeavor with the Communists. Half of Britain's Labor party edges headlessly leftward. And there are serious and similar tendencies among Willy Brandt's West German Social Democrats.

But, unlike those Common Market partners, Italian society itself was never able to overcome, contain or recover from such tendencies in the past. It depended upon a balance of external forces to maintain a balance on internal forces.

Now with the Vatican more concerned about liberalizing the position of Catholics in East Europe than galvanizing the political power of Catholics here; and with Washington debilitated by its own defects and eager to court Eastern markets regardless of what repercussions that pursuit may cause in the West, the political picture in Italy is starting to look hopelessly distorted.

This is basic—no matter what patchwork government pretends to take charge right now in Rome.

Helsinki Parley

'Beginning, Not End'

By Flora Lewis

HELSINKI—Despite the lofty rhetoric and some of the self-congratulation, the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe here has not turned out to be a 20th-century counterpart to the Congress of Vienna, to which many observers have compared it.

The Danish foreign minister, K.B. Andersen, speaking for the West Europeans, put the sense of the gathering precisely when he said it was "a beginning, not an end." That was true for basic reasons, but the differences from the glittering meeting of 1815 were in the atmosphere too.

At Vienna, five conservative monarchs met to re-establish a balance of power among themselves in the wake of the Napoleonic wars. Their agreement implied a pledge not to seek rival advantage through support of revolutionary movements against one another.

There was also a strong conservative undercurrent at Helsinki, in terms of ratifying the European status quo as it has emerged from World War II.

Problem Solved

But Helsinki, capital of a country that gained independence from Russia in World War I and had to accept a rather tenuous neutral status after World War II, is not Vienna. It is a pleasantly modern, modest city, with no memories or monuments of imperial splendor.

The conference building, a shining white concert hall, is as far from the palaces of Vienna as the shirt-sleeved delegates, sweltering in a northern heat wave, are from the bewigged and beribboned courtiers of the early 19th century.

Then, five doors had to be cut into the ornate meeting room in the Ballhausplatz to resolve the urgent protocol problem of which monarch should enter first. They appeared simultaneously.

Protocol was the least of informal Helsinki's concerns. The foreign ministers paraded to the rostrum and plodded through their speeches, so that participants were able to update Talleyrand's remark that "the Congress of Vienna dances" to add, "and Helsinki drones."

The relaxed atmosphere reflected a real sense of what was being done and what the consequences were likely to be. It is not much, although this does not mean that the delegations considered the occasion without importance.

Its importance is that it was one part, but only an inaugural part, of a long and intricately linked series of negotiations involving aspects of East-West relations in this transitional period from openly declared cold war to something new and still uncertain.

The Helsinki conference simply adopted the agenda for one set of the negotiations, which are expected to open at a less exalted level in Geneva on Sept. 18. The aims of those negotiations are rather general, and therefore relatively modest, since it is much easier for states to agree on virtuous principles than to commit themselves to action or refrain from acting.

Other negotiations, in Vienna in Geneva and elsewhere, will deal with the tougher concrete military and economic problems. But it was only here that neutrals were participating, and on an equal basis with members of the rival Atlantic and Soviet-led alliances.

That gave the conference a special flavor, both in the variety of participants and in the resulting limits on its power to decision. And it was another important difference from Vienna in 1815, for Helsinki was not a place where a handful of the most powerful met to arrange the world around them.

It was a place where the powerful had to recognize some obligation to the views and needs of smaller nations, either aligned with them or caught between them.

Talleyrand said of the Vienna meeting that its participants were "too frightened to fight each other and too stupid to agree." The West German foreign minister, Walter Scheel, said this need not be the ultimate outcome of Helsinki, but he also said it would not be a catastrophe for Europe" if it were.

The big evolution represented by Helsinki was common admission, achieved elsewhere, of being "too frightened to fight each other," and, therefore, readiness to concede that change in Europe cannot come by head-on collision.

Room for Change

But the West has insisted here, in the esoteric language favored by diplomacy, that room must be left for economic, social and, eventually, even political change through everyday human gestures. And the East, while it resisted even minor challenges to the controls imposed on its people, is avowedly seeking economic and technological change with the help of the West.

The conference of Helsinki then, was mainly a matter of atmosphere, not a moment of decision, as was Vienna; in the context of contemporary history it is an impressively new atmosphere.

After the Congress of Vienna Europe turned its attention outward, grasping for colonies until rivalry exploded into world war. At Helsinki, Europe turned back inward, with a new awareness that it is not the whole world and must not expect to rule it

Unloading Nixon

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON.—Despite all the talk of resignation or impeachment, it is still going to take a mighty shove to get Richard Nixon out of the White House. That shove can only come from the Republicans. For the alternate prospect—the prospect of a long-term lame duck in the White House—is not all that terrible for the rest of the country, including most of the Democrats.

The characteristic feature of the Nixon administration is that it has done good things against the grain of the President's inner conviction. Conversely, the administration was at its worst when Mr. Nixon was operating on his own, unconstrained by serious opposition.

In the domestic field, the chief Nixon accomplishment is the prosperity set in motion by the new economic policy of Aug. 15, 1971. The key elements in that policy were controls on wages and prices and a devaluation of the dollar. That is to say, Democratic proposals which the President, in a moment of need, stole.

Mr. Nixon's own program emphasized giving free play to market forces. When applied in 1969, it yielded a rise in inflation and unemployment. It was reapplied with the ending of Phase-2 controls this last January. The only result has been a soaring inflation which threatens to topple boom into recession.

In the international field, Mr. Nixon's great achievement has been the détente with Russia, notably the arms control agreement and the end of American fighting in Vietnam. Both of these were high on the Democratic agenda.

To be sure, Mr. Nixon added a dazzling twist of his own. He engaged the Peking regime and began to play off the Chinese against the Russians. By exploiting the division between the Communist giants, he was able to maintain American military pressure in Southeast Asia far longer, and in more devastating doses, than almost anybody imagined possible.

But what, after all, did all the maneuvers achieve? The Saigon regime remains vulnerable, and it looks increasingly as though the settlement in Southeast Asia can only come when the other side is given a legitimate place in the government of South Vietnam. Thus, despite the dazzling diplomacy, the Nixon administration seems only to be achieving later what the Democrats wanted all along.

The pattern of the last four years finds confirmation in present circumstances. Thanks to Watergate, Mr. Nixon's standing in the country is at an all-time low.

As a result, he has been obliged to make all kinds of sensible compromises. He has had to arrest inflation with a 60-day freeze, and at least some elements of the freeze will have to be included in the next phase of the control program. He has had to set a terminal date for the American bombing in Cambodia. He has had to issue a new energy message which, for the first time, emphasizes conservation of fuel and research to develop new sources of energy.

Better Performance

No doubt many Americans will be affronted that someone so deeply involved in the Watergate mess as Mr. Nixon should continue to be in the White House. But performance does not settle the feeling that a man so closely connected with such criminal behavior should cease to be President. Mr. Nixon is performing better than before. The price of Watergate Nixon is giving the country, and particularly the Democrats, less to complain about than the pre-Watergate Nixon.

But that rule does not apply to his own party. For the Republicans, Watergate is a total loss. The scandal itself hurts bad enough. Moreover, as long as Mr. Nixon stays in the White House no other Republicans can come forward—not Spiro Agnew, Mel Laird, not Nelson Rockefeller, not Ronald Reagan, not as he found to his cost, John Connally. Nor can any good issue be drawn against the Democrats.

So if Mr. Nixon is going to be forced out, the action is up to the Republicans. The Senate Watergate committee under Ervin may be moving to recommend impeachment proceedings but it will go all the way only if the ranking Republican, Howard Baker, agrees. Restriction may be talked about in the first family, but it will be only a reality only if the elder statesmen of the Republican party, by Sen. Barry Goldwater in particular, make it plain that they want Mr. Nixon to dump himself.

Letters

Watergate Coverage

Critics of the IHT's coverage of the Watergate scandal make me ill. The ostrich-like attitude of some of the letter-writers is bad enough. Worse are those who are just "tired" of reading about Watergate. Far worse are those who feel the paper has no business reporting the scandal and its incredible scope because, after all, other governments surely must have done things more reprehensible and why should the Nixon administration be criticized so severely simply because it got caught.

Have ethics and morality in the United States—or anywhere else—reached so low a point that people can shrug off the nightmare of Watergate and its ramifications?

Please, please, Herald Tribune, do not spare us. Help rid America of the rottenness. Let us know the worst so that we can burn out the cancer.

HENRY DAWSON.

Amsterdam.

Above Justice

What do I read? Is it possible? Sen. Kennedy quoting George Mason: "Shall any man be above justice? Above all shall that man be above it who can commit the most extensive injustice?" (IHT, July 5).

The same Sen. Kennedy who was above justice in the Chappaquiddick affair? Who years later still refuses to tell the facts? Whose companion's (Miss Kopechne) death received extensive injustice?

No one has forfeited life in the Nixon Watergate episode and cover-up. A life has been lost in the Kennedy "waterfate" episode. Thus Sen. Kennedy's "waterfate" cover-up is infinitely more detestable.

IRVING GOLDSTEIN.

Starnberg, W. Germany.

Keep Printing It

For God's sake as well as democracy's, keep printing it all—everyday on everything. Keep us informed. Put it on page one and make "them" read it over and over again.

Keep us up to date on the wheat deal, the milk lobby deal, the ITT deal and the other "deals" I may have forgotten.

J.W.C.

Nyon, Switzerland.

Not Bored

Some of your readers write to say that they find the big Watergate headlines "boring." I write to say that I find this view from such mindless people even more boring. That the President and his power-mad cohorts have committed such heinous crimes against the people of the United States is not entertaining enough for them. If those readers find responsible newspapers like the IHT tiresome, they should read the funnies instead; no doubt they would find them less boring.

William A. PACKER.

Rome.

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Obituaries

Veronica Lake, a 1940s Star With 'Peek-a-Boo' Hairdo

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Veronica Lake, 53, one of the leading female film stars of the early 1940s whose trademark was her "peek-a-boo" hairdo—her long blonde hair falling over her right eye—died yesterday in Burlington, Vt., where she had been hospitalized since June 26 for treatment of acute hepatitis.

The diminutive, sultry-looking actress became one of Hollywood's most glamorous stars, playing in 26 motion pictures.

By the late 1940s she had vanished from the limelight. She turned up years later working as a barmaid in a New York hotel. In recent years, she had been playing summer stock and British theatrical roles.

Miss Lake preferred the description of her as a "sexzombie" instead of "sex symbol."

"That really names me properly," she told an interviewer two years ago. "I was laughing at everybody in all of my portraits. I never took that stuff seriously. I will have one of the cleanest obits of any actress. I never did cheesecake like Ann Sheridan or Betty Grable. I just used my hair."

Dangerous Style

Her seductive hair style set a fashion. So much so that during World War II a government agency asked her not to wear it long because many women working in munitions plants were catching their lengthy locks in machinery.

Miss Lake, born in Brooklyn as Constance Ockelman, got her start in Hollywood playing bit parts. She finally landed a leading role in "I Wanted Wings" in 1941, playing the part of a night-club singer.

The movie was a hit and she was quickly cast with Joel McCrea in "Sullivan's Travels." This was followed by another hit, "This Gun for Hire," in which she co-starred with Alan Ladd.

She also starred in "The Glass Key," "I Married a Witch," "Star Spangled Rhythm," "So Proudly We Hail," "The Hour Before Dawn," "Bring on the Girls," and others.

She was married three times.



UPI.
Veronica Lake in 1940

Israel Pinheiro

BELO HORIZONTE, Brazil, July 8 (AP).—Israel Pinheiro, 77, a leading political figure in Brazil for many years and the man who supervised the construction of Brasilia, died Friday.

Mr. Pinheiro helped found the Social Democratic party in 1945, after dictator Getulio Vargas was forced out of power. He later served a term as governor of the state of Minas Gerais.

When President Juscelino Kubitschek pledged to build a new capital in the interior of the country in 1956, Mr. Pinheiro was chosen to head the government company that supervised and coordinated the project.

Sen. Pietro Secchia

ROME, July 8 (UPI).—Sen. Pietro Secchia, 70, a World War II resistance fighter and a founder of the Italian Communist party, died yesterday in a clinic here, doctors said.

He served as vice-secretary-general of the Communist party from 1948 until 1954 and was elected vice-president of the Senate in 1963.

Sean MacEoin

DUBLIN, July 8 (AP).—Gen. Sean MacEoin, 79, "the Blacksmith of Ballinalee," a hero of Ireland's independence struggle against Britain, died yesterday in a military hospital.

Born in 1894 the eldest son of a Ballinalee, County Longford, blacksmith, he followed his father's profession until he became an executive of the North Longford branch of the United Ireland League, an organization he joined at 16. In the guerrilla campaign against Britain, he quickly rose through the ranks to become commandant of the Longford Brigade in 1917.

He was the fourth chief of staff of the Irish National Army and twice was an unsuccessful presidential candidate for the Fine Gael party. He was minister of justice and then minister of defense in the coalition government of the late 1940s.

D. R. Chavan

NEW DELHI, July 8 (AP).—D.R. Chavan, 56, minister of state for law, justice and company affairs, died here today of a heart attack. He returned here last night after touring drought-hit areas of his home state of Maharashtra.

John Creasey's Last Mystery

LONDON, July 8 (AP).—John Creasey wrote 560 whodunits before his death last month. But the mystery he left still unsolved is how much money he was worth.

Mr. Creasey's will, published Friday, listed £281,564, or $203,910—a figure that his accountants said was meaningless.

In 40 years, under 28 pen names, he wrote the largest collection of novels ever written by one man. His books sold in 80 countries and brought him an estimated $250,000 a year in royalties. But the tax man has been able to claim only $1,837.50 in death duties.

Accountant Geoffrey English said that it would take at least a year to add up the legacy of Mr. Creasey's writings and determine his real worth. He also said that Mr. Creasey had outwitted the tax man with a string of legitimate financial arrangements that make it impossible for authorities to claim much of his wealth.

Russia Plans Upgrading of Rural Schools

Decree Notes Quality Of Education Is Poor

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, July 8 (NYT).—The Soviet Union, which prides itself on having one of the world's best school systems, has conceded that rural children, who comprise half of the school population, often were getting a substandard education.

A decree of the Soviet government and the Communist party announced on Friday a seven-year program to upgrade school buildings and the quality of education, provide more school buses and improve housing for teachers, who traditionally tend to shun rural assignments.

"The organization of education in rural areas suffers from serious shortcomings," the decree said. "The level of teaching in part of our rural schools is below modern standards."

The disclosures pointed up the continuing gulf between urban and rural living levels in the Soviet Union despite proclaimed efforts to narrow the gap and ultimately eliminate it.

The greater attractions of city life have resulted in a steady flow of young people to urban centers, depriving the rural areas of the more vigorous elements of the population.

The program calls for the building of schools for a total of 7.25 million pupils during the period 1974-80. The Soviet Union, with a population of 250 million, has 45 million school-age children, divided about equally between urban and rural areas.

31,500 School Buses

The program also calls for the provision of 31,500 buses to serve areas where homes tend to be far from schools. The decree did not say how many school buses were now serving rural districts.

Soviet authorities increasingly have been concerned by the exodus of young people. The school decree provided for an expansion of rural vocational schools to teach skills that would keep young men and women on the land.

An effort also is to be made to channel more rural students into teachers' colleges in hopes that they will go back to their home districts more willingly to teach school. The percentage of rural students in Soviet colleges generally has been low and graduates have not always been willing to return to their villages.

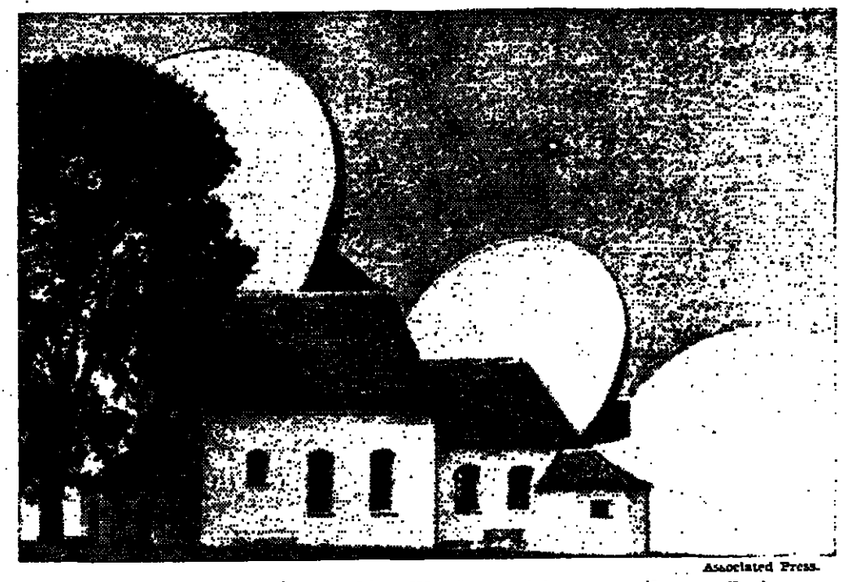
Argentina Joins 59-Nation Group In 'Third World'

BUENOS AIRES, July 8 (AP).—Foreign Minister Juan Carlos Puig announced yesterday that Argentina will join the 59-nation group of so-called nonaligned countries.

It will send an official delegation to the "Third World" conference to be held in Algeria in September, Mr. Puig said.

There are reports that ex-president Juan D. Peron could head the Argentine party as an ambassador.

Mr. Puig's statement followed a speech Friday night by President Hector J. Campora in which he called the U.S.-supported, inter-American defense system a "subtle form of imperialist penetration."



Associated Press.
ODD SIGHTS IN GERMANY—Looking like large rising suns, these reflector antennae give an unusual contrast to this small chapel in the Bavarian town of Raisting. The equipment belongs to a West German satellite radio station.

13 Still Held by Guerrillas; Rhodesian Troops in Pursuit

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 8 (UPI).—Guerrillas who kidnapped 292 school pupils and staff members from a Roman Catholic mission on Thursday still held 13 today, the head of the mission said.

The Rev. Egon Rojek, head of St. Albert's Mission in northeastern Rhodesia, said the others had escaped from their captors, who were making for the Mozambique border, pursued by Rhodesian troops.

The guerrilla band, estimated at between 20 to 30 Africans, told the mission fathers during the raid that they were taking the students and mission workers to train them as guerrillas to fight white rule in Rhodesia.

Father Rojek said the missing included seven primary students, two teachers, a school housemaster and three kitchen maids.

The mission is run by East German Jesuits.

Father Rojek said the troops had reported no contact since a clash on Friday morning in which one guerrilla was killed.

The last captive to be recovered was a 14-year-old girl named Prisca, who collapsed after escaping from the kidnappers. The troops found her today and sent her to a rest camp, where it was said she was uninjured.

Government sources said the guerrillas were about 50 miles from the Mozambique border and Portuguese Army units across the frontier had been alerted to try to intercept them if they crossed into Mozambique.

Newspaper reports said it appeared the guerrillas have been abandoning their captives in order to move faster.

The head of Rhodesia's Catholic Church, the Most Rev. Francis Markall, arrived today at St. Albert's to make an investigation of the incident.

The Rev. Clemence Freyer returned with two African schoolboys yesterday morning. Father Freyer, who voluntarily became a hostage and refused to leave the kidnapped pupils, said the guerrillas lost their way, did not guard the hostages well, and many hostages slipped away. He said the guard for his group let his captives go. "I am tired of this whole operation. You can go back," Father Freyer quoted the guard as saying.

Chagall Museum Is Opened in South of France

NICE, France, July 8 (NYT).—On the hillside overlooking the Mediterranean amid cypresses, olives and eucalyptus trees and beds of blooming lavender, thyme and rosemary, France celebrated Marc Chagall's 86th birthday yesterday by giving him a museum.

Chagall, making 86 seem easy, sat through the three official discourses consecrating his transformation into a national institution at the side of former Minister of Culture André Malraux. Mr. Malraux, who admires Chagall, used his influence with the late President Charles de Gaulle to bring about the exceptional museum.

But the principal donor is, of course, Chagall, who has given to the country that harbored him when he left the Soviet Union 51 years ago all the paintings and other pictures, sculptures, mosaics, stained-glass windows and tapestries that form the permanent collection.

The works attest to the variety of Chagall's art but are united by being devoted to Biblical themes. The heart of the museum is a group of 17 monumental paintings that Chagall has named "The Biblical Message."

"I am not religious," said the artist last Thursday in his spacious Provençal house at St. Paul-de-Vence, "I don't go to church, I don't go to the synagogue. But I think the Bible is the basis of all poetry. After that it is Shakespeare, but not before."

Solh Has Formed Lebanon Cabinet

BEIRUT, July 8 (AP).—Premier-Designate Takieddin Solh announced the formation of a 22-man cabinet today, after 17 days of consultations and inter-party strife and maneuvering.

The cabinet includes faces from all political parties and religious sects in Lebanon.

Kamal Jumblatt, outspoken leftist leader who had insisted on the interior portfolio, reportedly has decided to stay out, while one of his close aides, Bahij Takieddin, was named interior minister in the new cabinet.

In addition to the premiership, Mr. Solh retained for himself the finance portfolio. Nasri Maalouf was named minister of defense and Fuad Naffaa minister of foreign affairs.

Unfrocking Of Makarios Is Ruled Void

NICOSIA, Cyprus, July 8 (UPI).—A major synod of the Greek Orthodox Church has ruled that the unfrocking of Archbishop Makarios by his three senior bishops was "anti-canonical and, therefore, void and inactive," a spokesman for the Church of Cyprus said today.

The spokesman said the two patriarchs and 12 other prelates attending the synod convened last week by Archbishop Makarios agreed without dissent Friday night to a communiqué condemning the unfrocking.

Today, Patriarch Nicolaos of Alexandria, Egypt, the president of the major Orthodox synod meeting, "pronounced damnation" upon the three dissident bishops.

After mass in the Church of Evangelistria of Palouriotissa, the patriarch said: "We deliver them this moment to anathema and may they bear the consequences."

"If the three reject a final conciliation plea by the synod, the church is empowered through the grace of God to punish them in order to restore and impose the disturbed moral and ecclesiastical order here," he said. This was taken as an indication that the synod might unfrock the bishops.

The three Cyprus bishops, supporters of Archbishop Makarios's longtime enemy Gen. George Grivas, announced in April that they had formed a synod to unfrock the archbishop for violating church law unless he resigned as president of Cyprus.

"The major holy synod unanimously decided that the decision of the three metropolitans to unfrock Archbishop Makarios was anti-canonical and, therefore, void and inactive," the communiqué said.

"Only the archbishop of the Church of Cyprus has the authority to convene the holy synod of the island's church under his chairmanship," it said. "Therefore, the synod which decided to unfrock Archbishop Makarios was illegally convened."

Bishop Anthimos of Kition, senior of the three metropolitans who acted against Archbishop Makarios, rejected the ruling.

"The decision of the so-called major synod which was convened by the unfrocked Archbishop Makarios is void from the start," he said. "Those who constituted the so-called major synod had no right to consider as void the decisions made by the synod of the Independent National Church of Cyprus."

Archbishop Makarios, who has served as president of Cyprus for the 13 years since the Mediterannean island won independence from Britain, came under attack by the bishops as Gen. Grivas mounted a guerrilla campaign to overthrow him to make way for union with Greece.

Gunmen Attack Police Posts at Ireland Border

BELFAST, July 8 (UPI).—Gunmen attacked police posts today on both sides of the Irish border, Northern Ireland police said.

The Northern Ireland police station at Belcoo in County Fermanagh and the Irish Republic police station at neighboring Blacklion in County Cavan were fired upon before dawn, a spokesman said. No one was injured.

In Dublin, a bomb was discovered just yards from a platform where the Irish Republic's justice minister was due to inaugurate a festival today.

Irish Army experts defused the bomb after a warning had been telephoned to a newspaper office.

Air Controllers Back At Work in Germany

BONN, July 8 (UPI).—West Germany's air controllers returned to work today and traffic was normal for the first time in five weeks.

Transport Minister Lauritz Lauritzen had told the 1,200 controllers to go "back to work or we'll take legal action." He set a deadline of midnight last night.

The "sick-outs," so termed because controllers would report sick one day at a time, started on June 1. The controllers want better work conditions and pay raises above federal scales, but Mr. Lauritzen has refused to negotiate between contracts.

German Drinking Curb

BONN, July 8 (Reuters).—New rules on drinking and driving in West Germany will cut the permissible alcohol level in a driver's bloodstream from 0.13 percent to 0.08—the equivalent of two large beers.

U.S. Drops Charges Against Newsman

WASHINGTON, July 8 (NYT).—The Justice Department has dropped all charges against Thomas N. Oliphant, a Boston Globe reporter who had been a passenger on one of three single-engine planes that dropped supplies to Indians in April at Wounded Knee, S.D.

"Lack of sufficient evidence" was the reason given by a department spokesman for dismissal of the charges that included crossing state lines to participate in a riot.

U.S. Envoy Trains in England To Open Mongolian Mission

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LEEDS, England, July 8 (WP).—Sometime in the next few months, William Brown, a soft-spoken American Foreign Service officer, is expected to open the first U.S. mission to the Mongolian Republic.

The 43-year-old Mr. Brown has been studying the Mongol language here since January in a tailor-made course at Leeds University. He has now reached the point, he says, where "I can fight my way through" the ponderous editorials in Unen (Truth)," the Communist party daily published in the Mongolian capital of Ulan Bator.

Negotiations to extend U.S. recognition to the sparsely populated Asian state have been going on quietly for months at the United Nations. Mongolia is eager to complete them and, as far as experts know here, the only problem on Washington's side is the traditional slowness with which large bureaucracies change course.

There is sharp irony in the fact that the State Department had to send Mr. Brown and Alynn Nathanson, a 27-year-old political and economic officer, to Britain for training in their new posts. Leeds has become the West's preeminent center for Mongol studies, largely because of Owen Lattimore, the distinguished American sinologist and a prime victim of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

Sen. McCarthy had called Mr. Lattimore, a noted anti-Communist, a Russian "master spy." A sensational inquiry 23 years ago exploded the charge, but Mr. Lattimore's directorship of the Johns Hopkins School of International Relations was badly undermined.

Ten years ago, he set up a Chinese studies school at Leeds and added another for Mongolian studies in 1968. It centers on Urgunge Onon, a Mongol professor whom Mr. Lattimore had brought to Johns Hopkins and who was driven away in the aftermath of Sen. McCarthy's assault.

Ever since Mongolia was admitted to the UN in 1961, Washington has considered establishing diplomatic relations, but efforts foundered on the opposition of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. Taiwan's ruler had claimed Mongolia for China.

President Nixon's trip to Peking last year marked the end of Gen. Chiang's influence and opened the way for recognition. The event will have more symbolic than substantive importance. It is, in the phrase of one Leeds expert, "the tying up of a loose end in American foreign policy."

Mr. Brown is far too professional a diplomat to talk of his forthcoming post or even acknowledge that this is why he and Miss Nathanson are at Leeds. Instead, he discusses the difficulties of the guttural Mongol tongue, the country's classical script and the Cyrillic alphabet introduced by Mongolia's Russian patron.

Only a few dozen Westerners like Mr. Lattimore, now professor emeritus and living outside Paris, have mastered the language.

If there is no unexpected hitch in the negotiations at the UN, Mr. Brown and Miss Nathanson will probably take up their new posts in the fall. They will go to a country of 1.3 million inhabitants that sits on China's northern border and is firmly in the Soviet camp.

Because of the heavy Russian influence—Moscow keeps a sizable ground and air force in Mongolia—Ulan Bator is eager for contacts with Western nations. The Soviet Union, too, is anxious for the recognition of a country regarded as its oldest satellite.

Soviet Spacemen Going to U.S. on Flight Training

MOSCOW, July 8 (AP).—A delegation of Soviet space officials, including 10 cosmonauts, left today for the United States to begin training for the planned joint manned space mission in 1973, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

The 34-member delegation will travel to the Johnson Space Center in Houston for a program of familiarization with American spacecraft and techniques. An American space delegation will travel to Moscow later this year for the same kind of program.

Col. Alexei A. Leonov, the world's first space walker, and pilot-cosmonaut Valery N. Kubasov, both 38, are the prime Soviet crewmen for the joint mission. They and the other cosmonauts are to begin training with astronauts Donald Slayton, Air Force Brig. Gen. Thomas P. Stafford and Vance D. Brand.

Among those accompanying the cosmonauts were Konstantin D. Bushuyev, the Soviet technical director of the project, and Maj. Gen. Vladimir A. Shatalov, the head of the cosmonaut training program.

China to Deny Visas to Most U.S. Tourists

PEKING, July 8 (AP).—Chinese officials made it clear yesterday that they are not planning to open China to vacationing Americans now.

They told eight visiting U.S. congressmen that only Americans with special skills, with a few exceptions, will get visas to tour the People's Republic.

Yang Kung-su, chief of the Chinese Office for Tourism and Travel, and other officials met privately with the group, which is on a two-week tour of China.

Rep. Jerry L. Pettis, R., Calif., said he told the Chinese that they could solve their balance of payments problem "if they'd let in even one third of those who apply." He said that the Chinese didn't seem interested.

China lacks hotel facilities and the large numbers of interpreters required to handle stepped-up tourism, the congressmen said. Tourist facilities are low on the list of national priorities.

'Tens of Thousands'

The Chinese said that "tens of thousands" of Americans have applied for tourist visas to China so far this year. China granted about 100 tourist visas to Americans in 1971 and about 200 last year, the congressmen reported. The figures do not include Americans invited as guests of the government.

"They seem to be interested only in having people visit who come on the government's terms—in the services of socialist construction," Rep. William S. Maillard, R., Calif., said.

The Chinese officials showed strong interest in promoting visits by Chinese-Americans "who want to return to the motherland to die," Rep. Pettis said. But they avoided questions about whether Chinese tourists might be permitted to visit the United States, he added.

Czechs Luring Back Some '68 Emigrants

PRAGUE, July 8 (Reuters).—Czechoslovak officials are claiming a modest success for a four-month-old amnesty aimed at persuading Czechoslovaks who fled to the West in 1968 to return home.

But there is some disappointment that the response has not been greater, and the authorities are anxious to curb the occasional hostility shown to the returnees.

About 60,000 Czechoslovaks emigrated when Warsaw Pact forces invaded the country to crush Alexander Dubcek's liberal regime in August, 1968. Of these, about one-third are believed to have returned soon afterward and most of the rest have been declared illegal emigrants.

To attract the emigrants back, President Ludvik Svoboda in February declared an amnesty enabling them to return until the end of the year without fear of punishment.

Nobody has said exactly how many have responded, but, according to an official source, it is "not tens of thousands, but several thousand."

Another senior aide said: "The number is not too great. It would be good if it were greater. By the end of the year, we think that it will not be the majority of those now abroad."

According to Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, the number of returnees is "increasing" and Czechoslovak embassies are busy with inquiries from emigrants.

It is the government's second attempt at luring back the emigrants. The first amnesty, declared in May, 1969, was ignored by all but a handful. Mr. Dubcek had just been ousted from power, and most of the emigrants felt that the country was about to be submitted to a reign of terror. Under Gustav Husak, a relatively moderate party chief, their fears were not realized.

Meanwhile, those persons who became illegal emigrants when their travel documents expired have been tried and given jail sentences in absentia, and have had their property and homes confiscated.

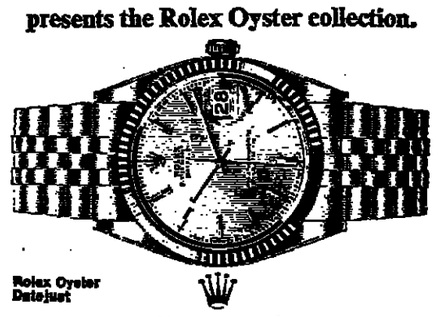
Officials say most of the emigrants returning now are motivated by family ties, and many are young persons who have returned to be with their parents.

Jobs and accommodations are said to be arranged beforehand, although if they have families they are expected to go and live with them.

Officials say the returning emigrants often are criticized by neighbors, and there is occasional discrimination "depending on the local situation."

The government is trying to discourage the discrimination, and Mr. Chnoupek has promised the returnees who cooperate with the regime a "dignified enrollment into the process of Socialist construction."

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INTERNATIONAL
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Page 6 PARIS, MONDAY, JULY 9, 1973

Arab Lands and Their Oil: Time Bomb for the West

By William D. Smith

NEW YORK, (NYT).—"The day will come when oil will be used as the ultimate weapon in the battle," Libya's mercurial leader, Col. Moamer Qadhafi warned the Western oil consuming nations in May. Within a month he converted the threat into action, nationalizing Nelson Bunker Hunt, an American company that accounts for 10 percent of Libya's oil production.

It was the first time a Western-owned property in the Middle East had been nationalized for the explicit reason that the company's country of origin had supported Israel in its confrontation with the Arabs. And it immediately gave rise to three questions: How important is Arab oil to the United States and the rest of the industrialized West? What would be the cost to the Arabs of cutting off oil sales to the West? Are the Arabs willing to pay that price?

There are no simple answers, even though some of the facts are well known. The Arab world and Iran produce about 43 percent of the non-Communist world's oil and hold about two-thirds of the world's proven reserves. There are about 670 billion barrels in known reserves. Stated in billions of barrels, they are distributed this way: Saudi Arabia, 138; Iran, 65; Kuwait, 64.9; Algeria, 47; Libya, 30.4; Iraq, 29; other Middle Eastern countries, 58.4.

The Middle Eastern dominance of world oil supplies will grow during the rest of the decade. Saudi Arabia, for example, which in 1973 produced 5.2 million barrels daily, by 1980 is likely to be producing more than 10 million barrels a day.

Dependence Grows

The United States' dependence on Middle Eastern oil is, unfortunately, growing as well. In 1970, the United States obtained less than 3 percent of its oil from the Middle East. But the demand, expressed, for instance, by the two-car family and the increased use of air conditioning, has risen dramatically. By last year, about 15 percent of the oil consumed in the United States was imported from the Middle East; by 1980 it could be as much as 35 percent.

"Arab oil is not just important, it is essential," says John G. McLean, chairman of the Continental Oil Co. and head of the National Petroleum Council. "There is no way to replace it now or in the foreseeable future. The situation is such that if the Arabs want to roll the dice against you, it would be a very rough game."

There would appear to be no alternative to Arab oil. Sources such as Canada and Venezuela could not take up the slack if the Middle Eastern flow were cut. In fact, in the last few weeks, Canada has imposed restrictions limiting future exports to the United States so that Canada's own needs can be met before any oil is shipped south.

Given the United States' increasing reliance on Middle Eastern oil, what would the effect be on the Arab nations if they cut off sales to the West?

The old cliché used to hold that "the Arabs can't drink their oil." They still can't, but a number of them have built up such huge monetary reserves that they could halt all oil sales and still keep their relatively small populations in drink, and food, for quite a while. Libya, for example, with a population of just over 2 million, had reserves of foreign currency and gold of $2.9 billion last year.

Another traditional saw was that, for a boycott to work, every producing country had to join. Such was the case in 1967 when an attempted boycott of the United States failed. But now, even the restriction of exports by one major producer would put the world and U.S. energy situation in turmoil, according to John Lichtblau, of the Petroleum Industry Research Foundation.

Crude Weapons

Boycotts are crude weapons and, as Sen. J. William Fulbright, D.. Ark., has warned, can invite retaliation. In a recent speech he said the United States might "come to the conclusion that military action is required to secure the oil resources of the Middle East, to secure our exposed jugular." The United States might avoid direct military intervention, he said, and leave the action to "militarily potent surrogates" such as Israel or Iran. The Nixon administration was quick to deny such an intention, but in the Arab world the possibility is taken as real.

To avoid a direct confrontation, yet still exert pressure on Israel's Western supporters, some Arab leaders are discussing a more subtle squeeze: a deliberate restriction, or total standstill, in the rate at which they have been expanding production. Dr. Nadim Pachachi, former secretary-general of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), the producers' bargaining group, said "In the present seller's market for crude oil, reinforced by the emergence of the United States as a large-scale importer of Arab oil... this would be quite sufficient to cause a world-wide supply crisis in a fairly short period of time."

He is probably right, but eventually the producing nations would face severe economic problems despite their reserves of gold and cash. Are the Arab leaders bitter enough about American support of Israel to accept such consequences?

Some of them—Libya's Col. Qadhafi for one—undoubtedly are. The Libyan government is officially seeking the immediate takeover of three larger oil companies, in addition to Bunker Hunt. Negotiations resumed last week between the companies: Occidental; the Onasis group (Continental, Marathon, Amerada Hess and Shell); and the Amoseas group (Texaco and California Standard). Compensation—how the Libyans will pay for the installations they take over—is the sticking point.

Blacklist Threat

The Libyans have offered payment equal to the net book value of the installations; the companies seek reimbursement equal to the cost of duplicating the installations today, a much higher figure. Bunker Hunt, like the others unable to reach agreement, has "blacklisted" or threatened to take court action against anyone dealing in oil extracted from its Libyan field before the dispute is settled.

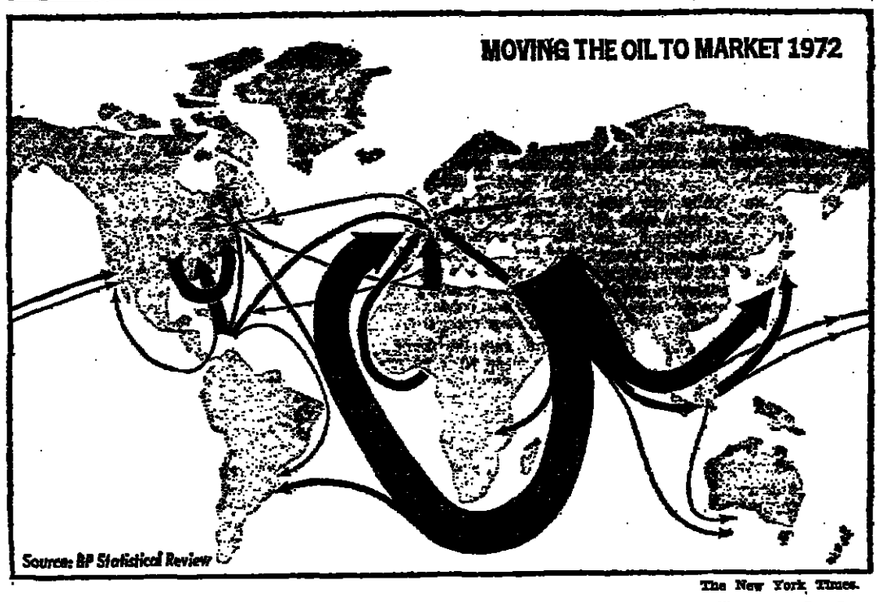
There is no clear sign that other Arab nations are ready to follow Libya's lead; most experts are optimistic in believing that oil will not become a diplomatic weapon. Prof. Charles F. Stewart, of Columbia University's Graduate School of Business and a specialist in international economics, lists a number of factors that will limit the Arab militance. Among them; inter-Arab rivalries, such as that between Iraq and Libya; the fact that damage to the American economy would imperil the Arabs' huge holdings of American dollars; and the differing political inclinations of the various Arab and Moslem governments. Although such nations as Iraq are pro-Communist and hostile to the United States, Saudi Arabia and non-Arab Iran, key countries in providing future oil supplies, are conservative and friendly toward Washington. Even the Soviet Union, in a developing détente with the United States, could be a restraining influence on such states as Iraq and Syria.

But, the problem is not simple. Last week, King Faisal declared that Saudi Arabia would find it "difficult" to continue to cooperate with the United States if American support for Israel remains at its present level.

To the American motorist, newly aware that there is not an endless string of Texas oil wells at the other end of his filling station pump, Middle Eastern oil is a crucial commodity. And therefore, although it is also a risky commodity, some Americans are still prepared to venture their capital in getting Middle Eastern oil to American markets.

Ten days ago, Kidder, Peabody & Co., Bechtel Corp., and First National City Bank of New York announced a $400-million plan to build an oil pipeline in Egypt beside the Suez Canal, the tanker artery severed by the 1967 Arab-Israeli war.





The New York Times.

WORLD OIL CHARTS—As the North American oil demand outstrips the supply from domestic and Caribbean sources (top map) the United States is now turning increasingly to Middle Eastern producers. But there, the United States must compete with the Europeans and the Japanese for the oil, and must also carry much of it over tanker routes that have been greatly lengthened since closing of the Suez Canal in 1967, (bottom map).

Skepticism, Too

Cambodian Talks: Speculation Grows

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, (NYT).—President Nixon's recent statement that "delicate negotiations" were underway to end the conflict in Cambodia has produced considerable speculation and skepticism in Washington, but very little solid information.

The speculation has been fanned by the advance publicity given by the White House to the meeting in San Clemente, Calif., yesterday between Mr. Nixon and China's senior envoy to Washington, Huang Chen, and the reports that Henry A. Kissinger may soon make another trip to Peking for talks, not only with Premier Chou En-lai but also—if it can be arranged—with Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the official leader of the Cambodian insurgents, who has set up headquarters in the Chinese capital.

The White House has done nothing to dispute press conjecture and diplomatic gossip that the administration may be pressing the Chinese to persuade the volatile Prince Sihanouk to agree to cease-fire talks with the Lon Nol government, which deposed him in March, 1970.

But even though the administration obviously wants to appear active on the diplomatic front, not only with the Chinese but also with the French, the Russians and the North Vietnamese, many diplomats and State Department officials privately are mystified by the talk of "delicate negotiations" and the intimations from the White House that "something is going on."

Baffling Questions

One of those deeply concerned about the speculation is Um Sim, the new Cambodian ambassador to Washington, who paid a call on the State Department the other day to find out if the press reports about a Kissinger-Sihanouk meeting were accurate. He was told apologetically that, with the exception of a few key men, State Department officers knew only what they read in the papers.

The skepticism stems from several baffling questions, not the least of which is: why should Prince Sihanouk agree to negotiate a compromise with President Lon Nol now, when the Cambodian insurgents are surrounding Phnom Penh, and the American bombing which has kept the Lon Nol government alive, is due to end by Aug. 15?

Diplomats have asserted that all the Cambodian insurgents have to do now is lie low and avoid the bombs until Aug. 15, when they will have a decided military advantage on the ground. The administration could ask Congress for an extension of the bombing beyond Aug. 15, but the mood of Congress has persuaded most officials here that any such request would be rejected.

Mr. Kissinger, who will have to bear the brunt of any negotiations on Cambodia, has said privately that the Aug. 15 deadline was a mistake since, in his view, it accomplishes nothing. He is said to agree that, instead of encouraging meaningful negotiations, the publicly declared deadline may only lead to increased fighting after Aug. 15.

Administration officials said that Mr. Kissinger tried to have a deal worked out with Congress by which the administration would agree secretly to a Sept. 1 deadline.

Under that plan, Congress would have gotten its early end to bombing and the administration's flexibility would have been maintained, since the Cambodian insurgents would not have known that the raids would stop by a fixed date. Offered the Kissinger plan, congressional leaders immediately rejected it as unfeasible, given the mood of Congress.

What is clear is that Mr. Nixon wants very much to avoid a situation by which Phnom Penh would fall to pro-Communist insurgent forces. He is said to believe that not only would that make something of a mockery of the Vietnam cease-fire agreement, but also that it would lead to concern in Saigon and perhaps lead to major violations of the accord in South Vietnam by both government and Viet Cong forces.

High Priority Ordered

To avoid a military surrender, Mr. Nixon has ordered that a high priority be given to a cease-fire and formal negotiations as soon as possible between Phnom Penh and the Sihanouk forces, as well as any other interested parties, such as pro-Hanoi insurgents who may not trust Prince Sihanouk.

The "delicate negotiations" to which he has referred are not negotiations in the usual sense—two or more sides bargaining at a table. Rather they are delicate discussions between the United States and various governments and factions. The chief emphasis, of course, is on the Cambodian parties, primarily the Phnom Penh government and the Sihanouk government in exile.

Washington also has asked all governments with contacts in Peking to join in efforts to persuade Prince Sihanouk to seek a political settlement guaranteeing him some power and not to trust to a military victory in which he might find himself the puppet of a militant Communist regime.

The Chinese, French, Romanian and Yugoslav governments, among others, are believed to have spoken to him. So far, Prince Sihanouk, recognizing the new attitude in Washington, has played hard to get. He said in Peking Thursday that he would not meet with Mr. Kissinger and that only a military solution was feasible.

Reinforce Skeptical View

His statements reinforce the view of the skeptics here who doubt that a negotiated solution is possible, given the insurgents' military advantage. Those skeptics assert that a cease-fire only was possible in Vietnam when Hanoi recognized that it could not take over South Vietnam by force, and they see no reason to believe that the opposite is true for Cambodia.

The Cambodian situation, however, may not be susceptible to easy comparisons with Vietnam. Unlike the situation at the outbreak of the Vietnam war in the early 1960s, the United States is now on good working terms with Moscow and Peking and has accumulated considerable experience in dealing with Hanoi.

The Chinese and North Vietnamese control the military lifeline to the Cambodian insurgents. It is inconceivable that the conflict could continue if they put pressure on the insurgents to stop shooting.

After Mr. Kissinger's latest round of talks in Paris last month with Hanoi's negotiator, Le Duc Tho, which resulted in a communiqué strengthening the Vietnam cease-fire, Mr. Nixon's adviser on national security said that for the sake of his "emotional stability" he hoped he would no longer have to negotiate about Indochina.

It now seems that he will have to risk his stability. In a sense he will be learning if the goodwill earned with Moscow, Peking and Hanoi will pay any dividends in Cambodia.

Some Glimpses Behind Nixon's Public Face

By Carroll Kilpatrick

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (WP).—The man who became one of history's most private public figures early in his presidency now has built, under the pressure of Watergate, a shield around himself which makes him more of a mystery figure than before, at a time when he needs public understanding most.

Only occasionally do human glimpses emerge.

Bringing his hand down on his desk one day last week, he asked an assistant: "We did release the May 22 statement, didn't we?"

It was an expression of the President's exasperation over the continuing questioning in Congress and in the press of whether he will reply to Watergate charges.

A Document

"Do people read it on May 22 and file it on May 23 and expect it to be issued again and again?" he asked with more feeling than he shows in public.

The President was referring, of course, to his most recent statement on Watergate, the lengthy printed document declaring that he did not know about the Watergate break-in in advance, did not know about the cover-up until March and did not offer clemency to the Watergate burglars.

There was another human glimpse at a press conference which Ronald L. Ziegler held at the San Clemente Inn on Tuesday. Mr. Ziegler was asked for comment about a Los Angeles Times report that special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox had begun inquiry into the President's purchase of his Key Biscayne, Fla., and San Clemente homes.

Mr. Ziegler called the report "unfounded, malicious and scurrilous."

"These types of stories continue to run, the innuendo and the suggestions continue to fly out of this environment, and it is unjust, it is unfair, and it is not in my mind relevant to our way of life in this country for this type of smear charge to be made against the President of the United States," the press secretary said.

A Reflection

"Is what you are saying a reflection of the President's point of view?" a reporter asked.

"Absolutely," Mr. Ziegler replied.

"Is he mad?"

"I would say that the President is appalled by these consistent efforts being undertaken in the malicious—I don't know whether you can say libelous in terms of the President—but these constant efforts to suggest that there has been in any way wrongdoing associated with the purchase of this property," Mr. Ziegler replied.

Another aide thinks Mr. Nixon believes he has been more heavily damaged by stories reporting that the government spent more than $1 million at San Clemente erecting flagpoles, building guardhouses, installing a new furnace and planting flowers—all in the name of security—than he has been damaged by Watergate.

The picture painted by these glimpses of the President is of a man besieged, of an angry man cooped up behind the walls of his estate here, of a man who is a victim of all sorts of charges that "fly out of this environment."

The few aides who know the President well and will talk about him deny that it is an accurate portrait.

They insist that he is not frustrated and that he is not in a distraught mental state. He recognizes fully the scope and impact of the Watergate scandal, they say, he understands the political realities and is well informed about public opinion.

They assert that his state of mind is not one of being under siege. He knows that his May 22 statement is accurate and eventually will be accepted, they maintain, despite the formidable charges by White House ex-counsel John W. Dean 3d and other former assistants.

Public Confidence

Asked if the President believes he can ever regain public confidence, the aides reply that he is confident he will because his actions over the months ahead will demonstrate he is the leader of the country and will restore his credibility.

To the question of whether he can govern with the heavy clouds over his presidency, the inner circle replies emphatically that he can and is. He is making decisions. He is actively working on a wide range of programs and policies. He has conducted significant foreign policy initiatives, the aides reply.

But, just as J. Fred Bushardt, special counsel to the President, said in an interview with The Washington Post two weeks ago, informants here say that the President is puzzled by what happened, is searching for the answers and is unclear what steps he should take.

They say that before the March disclosures, he asked over and over whether there was any White House involvement in Watergate and repeatedly said, "Let's get the facts out." They seem to have faith that the Dean accusations, which they acknowledge did enormous damage, can be successfully rebutted.

Whole Truth

Reporters who cover the President do not know the whole truth on any of these matters.

Reporters last questioned Mr. Nixon at a news conference on March 15. They never have a private word with him. They see him only when he greets a visitor, signs a bill or poses for a picture.

Surprisingly, the 60-year-old chief executive, who has seldom been far from a crisis, looks well. He sometimes walks more slowly than he used to and occasionally shows signs of fatigue, but he still looks considerably younger than his three score years. Those around him insist that he is mentally alert and is spending a great amount of time on issues other than Watergate.

He does spend many hours on Watergate, it is conceded. But this week, according to a source, he has conferred at length on Cambodia, relations with China, the energy shortage, the federal budget, development of the Phase-4 economic controls, the European security conference and other problems.

Grave Disadvantage

The aides picture the President as at a grave disadvantage because he does not know what the next charges may contain. He believes that he must act to defend the separation of powers between the executive and legislative branches and, at the same time, await the verdict of the courts, they report.

Because of these considerations, he is inhibited in what he can say and in the appeals he can make to the public in this the most agonizing crisis he has faced.

Only one thing seems certain, and that is that the inner turmoil, even for this well-disciplined President, must be greater than is admitted. For it was much less than a year ago, although it seems years, that Richard M. Nixon was re-elected by a landslide victory. He was determined to bring about major foreign and domestic reforms. Yet in a short time, he has almost been hounded out of office.

Two Illinois Families Claim Harassment

U.S. Opening New Probe Into Drug Raids

By Andrew H. Malcolm

CHICAGO (NYT).—The Department of Justice will open soon a new federal grand jury investigation into illegal government drug raids in Collinsville, Ill., and their aftermath.

The sweeping investigation, which was revealed Saturday by Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., Ill., will begin in Alton, Ill., July 20. It will cover the raids themselves and the claims by the two families involved that they have been harassed and intimidated since then.

The announcement follows by a few days completion of a 1,000-page report by the FBI which looked into the possibility that federal drug agents were involved in a conspiracy to violate the Collinsville families' civil rights.

According to persons with access to the report, it contains evidence of such a conspiracy.

Because of "the national importance" of the investigation, Sen. Percy said, the Justice Department has also appointed a special prosecutor to handle the case. He is K. William O'Connor, deputy assistant attorney general for civil rights.

Had No Warrants

The Illinois drug raids were carried out by agents of the Office for Drug Abuse Law Enforcement, which on July 1 was merged with other federal narcotics agencies to become the Drug Enforcement Administration.

On April 29, about 15 of the drug-abuse agents, poorly dressed and carrying pistols and shotguns, broke into the homes of Herbert Giglotto and Donald Askew. While shouting obscenities and holding the terrified families at gunpoint, the men, who had no warrants of any kind, ransacked the homes. They found no drugs and blamed the raids on "a bum tip."

Two months later an investigation by The New York Times revealed that scores of such mistaken, violent and sometimes fatal drug raids have been conducted by federal, state and local narcotics agents across the country.

Last week, the Times also revealed claims by both families that they have been harassed since their stories were circulated nationally. Both families have received telephone calls at night but, when answered, no one speaks on the other end. Last weekend, the Askews' modest home was burglarized twice.

Family Flees

Before that, in separate incidents both of the Giglottos' automobiles were sideswiped while parked and severely damaged. Last Monday night, an anonymous telephone caller told Mr. Giglotto's mother that her other son, John, had been murdered. He had not.

On Tuesday, the Giglottos fled the Collinsville area to begin a new life free of such harassment in another, undisclosed, part of the country. The next night, Mr. Giglotto said in a telephone interview from a motel room, someone broke into his brother's car and cut up the interior.

"Where can I turn to get all this stopped?" pleaded Mr. Giglotto, who has sued the federal government for $1 million. "We thought it would end when we left there, but now they've started on my mother."

Sen. Percy, who held hearings here in May on the raids, said he was "outraged" at the alleged harassment.

"No citizen can feel secure in the privacy of his own home if fundamental civil liberties are to take a back seat to vigilante behavior, even when inspired by the best of motives [combating drugs]," he said.

"Until this case is resolved, the entire federal drug law enforcement effort will remain under a cloud of suspicion which, on the whole, I believe is undeserved."

Mr. O'Connor, the special prosecutor, said the grand jury probe would be wide-ranging. "Our investigation," he said in an interview, "will be like a stone dropped in the water. The ripples sometimes spread out a long way. We will examine all incidents relevant to the Collinsville raids, both before and after."

In May, in Springfield, Ill., another federal grand jury took testimony on what has become known as "the Collinsville incidents." But that panel also had other legal responsibilities and could not devote full time to the case. Its records will be studied by the new jury.

A spokesman for Sen. Percy said he regarded the selection of a special grand jury as an encouraging sign that a thorough "no-holds-barred investigation" was under way and that eventually "justice will be done."

'Enemy' on List Sees President

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., July 8 (Reuters).—President Nixon met Friday with one of the White House "enemies"—Dr. Michael DeBakey, a pioneer in open-heart surgery.

Dr. DeBakey was included in the list of "enemies of the White House" supplied by former White House counsel John W. Dean 3d to the Senate committee investigating the Watergate bugging scandal.

Dr. DeBakey said he did not know why his name was on the list of "enemies" and he believed it was a mistake. He told reporters he doubted thtat the list was genuine and that he did not believe the President approved it. Dr. DeBakey saw the President to discuss his recent trip to the Soviet Union.

UN May Drop Dollar as Budgetary Base

By Robert Alden

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (NYT).—The UN, which generally leads a hand-to-mouth existence, has been badly hurt by the deteriorating value of the dollar. Thus, the organization is now considering changing its budgetary base to some other currency, possibly the Swiss franc. It has also discussed the possibility of employing a combination of currencies, to avoid relying too heavily on the stability of any single monetary unit.

The decision, a basic and important one for the world organization, will have to be made by the General Assembly when it meets here in the fall.

What has been happening under the present system is that most member countries have been profiting at the expense of the world organization in that they have been able to pay their UN assessments at a reduced cost to their treasuries.

Percentages

The current UN budget is $226 million. Each country is assessed a percentage of that figure. This percentage is based on the ability to pay.

As the assessment is payable in American dollars, each country takes its local currency and buys the dollars needed to pay what it owes. With the value of the dollar decreasing, each country—except the United States—has been able to take its own currency and buy more dollars for the same amount of currency.

The member countries have been able to pay their assessments at a saving of 15, 20 or 25 percent, depending on the currency used to buy the dollar. Sometimes the saving has been even greater.

But, conversely, each time the UN has had to pay a bill for its overseas operations—its office in Geneva, for example, or for its environmental program in Nairobi or for travel expenses of its officials—it has cost the organization more to buy the local currencies needed.

Fiscal Position

This far, it has been estimated here that the UN has had to spend an extra $9 million in buying foreign currency.

If the decision is made to base the budget on a different currency such as the Swiss franc which has a stable base, presumably the UN would be in a better fiscal position. Each country would have to buy Swiss francs to pay their assesment and they would have to buy the francs at a rate that hopefully would remain stable.

But the UN using Swiss francs might enjoy a windfall if the value of the dollar continued to deteriorate. In that case the UN could meet its payroll and expenses here with dollars that it bought at a bargain rate.

But, just as in almost all matters where a fiscal gain may be anticipated, there is danger.

If the dollar—and many financial experts feel that the dollar is now undervalued—were to get stronger relative to the new base currency, the UN would again be in serious financial difficulty. It would have to use its Swiss francs to buy dollars and have to pay a bonus to get those dollars to meet its expenses here. Therefore, when the General Assembly makes its decision in the fall it will, in effect, be making a wager either for or against a stronger dollar.

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Eurobonds

Bond Market Nears a Standstill In Chaos Over Exchange Rates

By William Ellington

LONDON, July 8 (AP-DJ).—The present system of floating exchange rates has degenerated into turmoil recently, bringing the Eurobond market to a near standstill.

As of Friday afternoon, no new issues had been announced in any currency during the week, let alone in dollars.

As the value of the dollar has declined in a sharply fluctuating foreign exchange market, some portfolio managers have bought a few U.S. shares and Eurodollar bonds in the secondary market to take advantage of a cheap dollar. But several Eurobond trading houses in London and on the Continent say such purchases have been relatively small.

Many investment bankers contend that Eurobond investors have become relatively sophisticated in coping with currency changes. But the chaos on the exchange market has taken away all the usual guideposts and references for assessing the risk of an investment in foreign exchange.

For example, what should be the proper yield on a good quality Eurodollar bond to compensate investors for the risk of holding a dollar security whose foreign exchange value in Swiss francs can vary 2 percent in one day, 7 percent in one week and 28 percent in a half year?

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, yields on good quality Eurodollar bonds were 9.06 percent at mid-week. Under more stable exchange-rate conditions these yields might be attractive to investors because they are at historically high levels. This is particularly so when compared with yields of a little more than 7 percent for Euromark bonds.

However, while the difference in yields produces an extra 2 percent a year for investors in Eurodollar bonds, the value of the deutsche mark rose 6.8 percent to 43.94 cents from 41.12 cents this week alone, so that such yield calculations have become irrelevant.

Because bond investments are by definition long-term, it is also hard for investors to have much confidence in bonds denominated in the quickly appreciating currencies like the mark, guilder or French franc.

Within days, months or a year, the exchange rate for those currencies could come in for a reversal so that the exchange value could depreciate as quickly as they have risen.

This possibility explains why diversification of the Eurobond market into non-dollar currencies may not work as well as first anticipated, some investment bankers assert.

Indeed, some pessimistic observers are beginning to express doubts as to whether an international capital market can function effectively under a system of floating exchange rates, despite the size and usefulness of the market that has developed so far.

Lead Managers Listed

PARIS, July 8 (IHT).—Crédit Commercial de France has issued a list of the top 12 issuing banks for the first half of this year. The list is as follows, with in parentheses, the volume of issues in dollars and number of issues. The list comprises lead banks only.

In top position is Deutsche Bank, with $197.4 million in volume and seven issues. Next is Westdeutsche Landesbank ($173.9 million; five issues); Commerzbank ($138.5 million; four); Algemene Bank Nederland ($105.5 million; five); Morgan International ($105 million; four); S. G. Warburg ($104.5 million; three); Crédit Commercial de France ($104 million; three); N. M. Rothschild ($100 million; two); Banca Commerciale Italiana ($75 million; one); Goldman Sachs ($75 million; one); Western American Bank ($75 million; one) and Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank ($69.4 million; four issues).

Kredietbank has issued a corrected version of its list of the top 12 managers and co-managers of Eurobond issues. The original version appeared in the IHT on June 25.

The corrected list, with the number of issues in parentheses, is as follows: Deutsche Bank (22); S. G. Warburg (20); Kredietbank (20); Crédit Lyonnais (15); Banca Commerciale Italiana (14); Union Bank of Switzerland (12); Westdeutsche Landesbank (12); Crédit Commercial de France (12); Banque de Bruxelles (12); Crédit Suisse (11) and Commerzbank (11).

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Latest Week	Prior Week	1972
	June 30	June 23	
Commodity index	171.6	172.1	118.8
*Currency in circ..	$68,048,000	$67,586,000	$62,384,000
*Total loans....	$108,278,000	$108,412,000	$87,443,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,897,000	2,881,000	2,412,000
Auto production.	149,975	207,999	102,299
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,386,000	9,353,000	9,878,000
Freight car ldgs.	534,353	583,411	515,549
*Elec Pwr. kw-hr	38,414,000	38,975,000	34,732,000
Busn. failures...	184	187	166

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†May	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,024,000	83,917,000	81,458,000
Unemployed	4,381,000	4,433,000	4,973,000
Indust'l prodctn..	123.4	R122.8	113.2
*Personal income.	$1,012,200,000	$1,007,400,000	$924,000,000
*Money supply..	$260,800,000	R$258,200,000	$243,800,000
Consmrs price ind'x.	131.5	130.7	124.7
Cnstr'n contracts.	173	177	165
	April	Prior Month	
*Mfr's inventories.	$111,469,000	R$110,577,000	$102,822,000
*Exports	$5,487,000	$5,379,500	$3,817,100
*Imports	$5,290,700	$5,432,000	$4,413,000

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

U.S. Price-Earning Ratios Drop Sharply In Face of Persistent Investor Disenchantment

By Thomas E. Mullaney

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Apart from its mammoth political problems, the Nixon administration is facing rather formidable difficulties in the effort to create a feasible and equitable Phase-4 in its two-year-old price-stabilization program.

The quest has not been easy—and neither will the eventual answer in view of the diversity of the issue itself and the interests involved in it, public and political as well as economic. What is important, however, is that decisive action be taken well before the promised expiration of the present stopgap Phase 3-1/2 by Aug. 13.

The current price freeze seems to be solving nothing and is threatening to create shortages of various commodities and other distortions the longer it exists. It ought to be shelved within a week or so.

That is the message that is coming through loud and clear as administration officials pursue their intensive soundings with various segments of the economy.

Many top business leaders have been advocating the prompt ending of controls—quite in contrast to the generally favorable reception that the business world and others accorded the introduction of them in August, 1971.

Some 30 business leaders surprised the administration economic team last week with the virtual unanimity of their opposition to controls.

It is no secret that most of President Nixon's top economic advisers, as reflected in Herbert Stein's statement last Thursday, also favor a retreat from controls to a free-market economy as quickly as possible, but whether that move can come this soon seems highly questionable.

The economy is still surging, and price pressures are very strong, though latent during the present freeze.

Washington's basic objective at this time must be the creation of a new climate or confidence among the public, business, labor, investors and the international community. Whatever is done in the economic area must have a ring of credibility to it.

The world's most powerful economy, which fashioned an unprecedented string of nine consecutive years of impressive expansion in the 1960s, has been weakened and embarrassed by a procession of setbacks in recent years.

The divisiveness created by the Vietnam war was followed by a recession in 1969-70, a resurgence of inflation, the first trade deficits in this century, repeated speculative attacks on the dollar, shortages of once-abundant materials and agricultural commodities, a sky-high level of interest rates and an abrasive political atmosphere, particularly the ramifications of the Watergate disclosures.

In the gloom of investor disenchantment, the prices of many popular growth stocks as well as many of the standard issues have been beaten down quite substantially, with price-earnings ratios sinking to almost incredible levels in some cases.

Ford Motor, for instance, was showing a P/E ratio of only 5 late last week, while Chrysler was down to 4. General Motors and United States Steel had P/E ratios around 8, while companies with ratios of 4 included Admiral, Avco, Budd, Iowa Beef, Lockheed, Reynolds Securities, Seaboard Coast Line Industries and U.S. Industries.

Also well below traditional P/E ratio levels were such companies as Goodyear at 7; Alcoa and Exxon at 12; Dupont at 17 and even high-flying IBM at 33.

Why does the market continue so weak and sentiment among investors and businessmen remain so disturbed in the face of favorable economic fundamentals?

Opportunity for higher yields in other investment areas is one answer. Fears of greater inflation ahead, with the usual consequences of tight money, squeezed profits and possible recession, are also factors. And so is the memory of previous bad experiences in the stock market.

But the major factor doubtless is the reigning uncertainty over national economic policy and loss of confidence in Washington's ability to deal effectively with the basic economic problems in view of the Watergate situation and other difficulties.

Stocks fell in each of last week's four sessions as measured by the composite index of the New York Stock Exchange. The index closed at 53.36, down 1.48 for the week. The preceding week had shown a gain of 0.28.

The Dow Jones industrial average tumbled 21.60 points to 870.11, declining substantially in three of four days. It finished just above its 1973 low. Volume, however, was only 40,857,460 for the holiday-shortened week.

Kresge was the most active issue, falling 1 1/4 to 32 5/8 despite strong sales gains. Big losers on the active list included Natomas, 9 1/4 to 30 1/8; Avon Products, 10 3/4 to 112 3/4; Polaroid, 7 1/4 to 130, and IBM, 16 3/4 to 300 1/4.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—The American Stock Exchange's index finished the week down .02 to 22.24. The high was on Monday when it reached 22.35 and the low Friday when it touched 22.17.

The volume for the week was 6.86 million shares, compared with 11.03 million the week before. Block trades during the week dropped sharply—20 compared with 52 in the previous week.

Among the most active stocks, Syntex rose 5 1/4 for the week, closing at 89 1/2 on 262,100 shares; McCulloch Oil rose 1/4 to 6 1/8 on 174,000 shares; Federal Resources went up 1 to 2 3/4 on 152,000 shares and Giant Yellowstone increased 1 1/8 to 11 1/4 on 83,700 shares.

Showing losses for the week were TWA Warrants, off 1/8 to 5 1/2; Teleprompter, off 3/8 to 15 3/8, and Brown Forman B, off 5/8 to 21 1/8.

The exchange announced that securities of two companies will be admitted to listing and dealings this week. Imperial Industries (Miami) will list 1,356,896 common shares tomorrow. On Tuesday, Simon Schuster, the publishing house, will list 3,785,105 shares. Thus far this year, 46 issues of 44 companies, including these two, have been listed on the Amex.

The over-the-counter market finished the week with the NASDAQ industrial index up .01 to 91.14 while the composite index rose .09 to 99.48.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al Kotzin Co	6	4½	4½	4½	
ACMAT Corp	86	7⅛	7	7	— ⅝
AES Tech Sys	38	6¼	5⅜	6¼	
AID Inc	1	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
AITS Inc	55	5⅞	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
APS Inc	9	11½	11½	11½	
ASG Indust	50	6½	6	6	— ¼
AVM Corp .15	38	4½	4	4½	+ ½
Aaron Bros	22	2¾	2½	2½	— ⅛
Accelerator Inc	22	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Acme Gen 2.4	77	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
AcushnetCo .52	28	22¼	20½	20½	—1¾
AdamsDrug .02e	70	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Addmaster .04e	26	3½	3⅜	3⅝	— ⅛
Addisn Wesly .20	15	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
Advance Inv	179	11⅝	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
Advance Ross	38	2½	2	2⅛	
AdvancdMed Sci	80	8	5⅛	8	+1⅛
Advanced Mem	55	5	4⅝	4⅝	
AdvancdMicr Dv	72	8½	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅝
Advanced Sys	44	4⅜	3⅝	4⅜	+ ⅜
After Six	24	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝	+ ¼
Agnico Eagl Min	1919	6½	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅛
Alanthus Corp	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Albany Intl .52	184	18	15⅞	16¼	—1⅝
Albertsinc .17	6	6⅝	6	6½	+ ¼
AlexandAlex .36	209	17	15⅝	16⅜	— ⅞
AlexBaldwin .60	103	12¼	11½	12½	+ ⅝
Algorex Data	32	1⅛	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
Alico Land Dev	260	13½	13	13½	+ ¼
Alleghy Bev .s	55	2⅞	2⅜	2⅝	— ⅛
Allergan Pharm	133	14¼	12½	14¼	+ ¼
Allied Leisure	62	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ¼
Alld Teleph .24	18	16½	16⅛	16½	+ ⅛
AlldVanLine B	28	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Allyn Bacon .25	15	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Alodex Corp	28	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Alpex Computer	107	3½	3⅜	3⅛	— ⅛
Amarex Inc	19	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅜
Amcourt System	32	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
AmAppraisl .42e	42	10⅞	10½	10½	— ⅛
Am Arts&Crafts	73	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
Am Beef Packer	34	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Am Biomedical	25	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
AmConHom .05e	49	5⅝	5	5½	+ ⅛
AmElec Labs	9	2	1⅞	2	
AmExpress .52	2468	56⅛	53⅜	54½	—2¼
AmExp cv pf1.50	200	169½	161	163	—7½
AmFiltrona .40	4	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
AmFiniCorp .04	408	11⅜	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
Am Furnit .28	75	7½	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
AmGreetings .25	532	39	37⅛	38	—1
AmLaFranc .02e	48	6¼	6	6¼	
Am Marine Ltd	24	10¼	8½	8½	—1⅝
Am Micro Sys	218	12⅝	11½	12¼	+ ½
Am Nuclear	134	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
AmQuasar Petro	112	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	+ ⅝
AmShipBlds wt		3½	3½	3½	
Am Telecomm	46	12⅝	12⅝	12¼	— ⅛
Am Telev&Com	139	22½	22	22¼	+ ¼
AmUrban Devel	33	3⅝	3	3	— ⅜
AmWeldMfg .80	10	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
AmmestGrp Inc	17	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
Amterra Devel	64	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Anadite Inc	80	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Analog Devices	11	7⅝	7⅛	7¼	— ⅛
Anaren Micrwve	46	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
AndersnGrnd .12	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anderson Jacobs	62	3⅞	3	3¼	
AnheuserBus .60a	2719	42⅝	40	42⅝	+ ⅞
Anixter Bros	49	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
AnkenInd .10e	28	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Apache Explorin	22	9⅝	9⅛	9¼	— ⅛
Applebaum Fd	64	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅜
Appld Material	2	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
April Ind	31	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅜
ArchonPure Fd	28	2	1⅞	1⅞	
Arden Mayfair	108	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Argo Petroleum	13	7½	7	7	— ⅛
AristPrep 1.70e	59	14	13⅜	13⅝	
ArvaleCalif .60	113	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Arrow Automot	36	13	11	11	—2
ArrowHartH 1	26	16⅝	16¼	16¼	— ½
Arico Bell .15e	16	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Artdis Corp	62	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
AssdCoteBtlg .27	198	20⅛	16½	20	+2¼
AssdDryLinA .40	26	10	9⅝	10	+ ¼
AtlasGasLt 1.40	104	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
AtlasRes 1.62e	18	14¼	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
AtlasPepsi Btlg	31	9½	9	9¼	— ⅛
Atlas Hotels .05e	6	4½	4⅝	4½	+ ⅛
Atwood Oceanics	139	13½	13	13	— ½
AtwoodOcean un	4	15½	15	15	— ½
AtwoodOcean wt	25	4⅛	4	4	— ¼
Autotrain Co	53	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅝
BCC Inc	45	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
BT MtgInv 77 wt	46	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
BairdWarn 2.01e	44	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅜
Baird Atomics	50	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
Baker Bros Inc	11	15½	15	15½	+ ½
BakerFent .60a	47	32¼	30¾	31	—1¼
BaldwinLyons	79	10	9	9½	— ⅜
BallCorp .56	65	11⅞	10¼	11⅝	+1⅜
BallyMfg .02e	291	37½	35⅜	36	—1½
Baltek Corp	7	7⅝	7	7	— ⅜
BankBldgEq .72	21	17	16⅞	17	
BankamRlt 2.05e	209	28¼	27½	28¼	+1⅛
Barcoa f Cal	17	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Barnes HindePh	64	15	14	14¼	— ½
BarnesMtgl .35e	125	17⅝	17¼	17⅝	+ ½
BarnesMtg un	25	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅜
BarnettMtg 80wt	23	6	5⅝	6	
BarnettWins .95e	62	17¼	17	17⅛	
Barnett Winst un	46	19⅝	19	19⅝	+ ⅝
Baskin Robbns	9	10½	10½	10½	
BassettFinl Corp	15	7½	7¼	7½	
BassettFurn .96a	83	25	23¼	23¼	—1½
Bayless Mkts .40	134	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	—1⅝
Bayly Corp .40	10	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
BeaconPhoto Sv	36	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
BeehiveMedic El	17	6½	6¼	6¼	
BeelineFash .34	13	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
BelkinCo .42	29	6⅞	6½	6½	
Bentley Labs	49	22¼	20½	21½	— ⅜
Berkley Bio Eng	25	5½	5⅛	5½	
BerkdineCp .40e	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	— ⅛
Best Products	131	31½	29½	30½	—1
Betz Labs .16a	233	40½	38½	40	+1
Beverage Cann	6	5	5	5	
BevelMgmt .08e	23	8	7⅝	7⅝	+ ½
Bevis Indust	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Bibb Co	314	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
Big Drum .38	19	11¾	10	10	—1¾
Bi-Lo Inc	157	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
Billy theKid .09p	33	4⅝	3⅞	4	— ⅝
Bio Med Scien	49	37	35	36	
Bird&Son 1.20	16	24⅝	24½	24½	— ⅛
BlueChipStp .24	73	9½	8⅝	9	— ½
BobEvanFrm .60	20	20⅛	18¾	18¾	—2
Boehmlsinc .40b	62	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	— ¼
Bon Aire Indust	29	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅜
Bonanza Intl	620	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
Booth Newsp .90	22	20	18	20	+2
BoozAllenH .12	146	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
Bradenind .20	28	5⅝	5	5	— ½
Brand Insulation	23	5¼	5	5	
BrassCraft Mfg		14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ¼
Brencoinc .44	15	22	21½	21½	— ¼
Brinks Inc .30	61	10⅞	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Bristol Prod	29	4⅝	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
BroadvwFin .06e	45	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
BrooksScanln .22	3	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Brother Intl Cp	16	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	
BrownTom Inc	25	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Browning .50	6	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Brunos Inc	4	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅜
BuckbeeMears .40	83	12⅝	11⅝	12½	+1⅜
Buckeyeinl .25e	34	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Building&Ld Tec	1	6½	6½	6½	
BuilderInvGp un	7	31¼	30½	31¼	+ ¾
BuilderInvGp wt	94	4⅝	4	4½	+ ⅛
Build ngSys .01s	45	1½	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
BurnsRL Cp .05e	228	5½	4⅝	5⅜	+1
Burnup&Sims	307	21⅝	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
Burris Ind	33	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
ButlerMfg 1	20	34¼	34	34	— ½
Butler Nat Corp	11	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
CFS Contl Inc	124	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛
CI RltyInv 1.19e	34	13¼	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
CI RltyInv un	16	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ¼
CI RltyInv wt	17	⅝	⅜	⅜	
C&R Clothier	54	4	3½	3½	— ½
CNA LarInv .37e	80	16⅛	15⅜	16	+ ½
CNA Larw pf2.18	40	23	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅛
CP Prod	9	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
CRS Design As	18	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅜
CabanaCoach Cp	21	2½	2	2	— ½
Cable Funding	24	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
Cafeterias Inc	20	11	11	11	
Calbiochem	78	12½	9½	10½	—2
CalPacUtil 1.21	12	20½	20½	20½	
Calprop Corp	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Cambrdge Mem	40	8¼	7⅝	7⅝	— ½
CameronBwn wt	66	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
Camin Ind	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Campanelli Ind	12	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
CampTaggs 1.04	26	22	21½	22	+ ¼
Canandaig Wine	49	11⅝	11	11⅛	— ¼
CanteenCp .45e	153	18⅝	17½	18⅝	+1¼
Capehart Corp	59	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝
CapitMtg 's'5e	98	25⅝	24¼	25⅝	+ ¾
Capital Mtge wt	63	5¼	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
CapitNatCp .50b	4	26¼	26¼	26¼	
Capital Swat	5	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅝
CapitolIntl Airwy	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Carbon Fuel .28	27	7⅝	7	7⅛	— ⅛
CardinalPet .10e	27	7⅝	6⅞	7	— ⅝
Car bnLeiswr .50	44	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	
Carolina Carib	52	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Cayman Corp	114	2⅛	1⅞	2	
CedarPoint .28e	65	16½	13	16½	+3½
Cencor Inc	42	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
CentVtPSvc 1.28	58	16¼	16	16	— ¼
CentronDat Cmp	218	16	15¼	16	+ ½
Century Labs	37	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	+ ⅛
CenturyTel Ent	12	7½	7⅛	7½	— ⅜
ChambrlnMf .40	5	6¼	6¼	6¼	
ChampParts .13	41	10	9¼	9¼	
ChanceAB 1.04	7	19½	19½	19½	
Channel Cos	115	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
Charming Shop	53	11⅝	10½	10½	—1
Chef Pierre	3	12½	12	12	— ½
ChemedCorp .44	36	34½	32⅝	32⅝	—1⅝
Chesapeake Inst	16	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
ChiBrdgIron .60a	462	81	77⅝	79⅝	+1⅞
Chiefton Devel	13	18	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Chilton Corp .16	44	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
ChristnSec 3.85e	30	160	160	160	
Churchs FrChk	390	8⅝	7¾	7⅝	— ⅝
Cinemation Ind	22	3	3	3	
CinnFinl .44	102	20⅝	20	20	— ⅜
CircleF Ind .40e	40	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Citation Mfg	45	7½	7½	7½	
CitznSoRl 75wt	10	6½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
CitznSoRl 77wt	4	15⅝	15¼	15⅝	+ ⅛
CitznsUtilA s	51	38⅝	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅜
Clarcan Petrol	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Class fd Finl	66	4	3⅝	4	+ ¼
ClevTrRlt 1.44e	71	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
ClevTrRlin wt	51	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
ClevepakCp .30e	75	9⅝	9	9⅝	— ⅛
Clinical Sciences	22	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Clow Corp .48	34	13⅛	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅛
Coast Catamarn	45	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅜
Coastl Dynamics	19	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅝
Coastal Ind .20a	53	8⅝	8	8	— ¼
Cobe Labs	5	24½	24	24½	+ ½
Coburn Optical	96	15¼	14	15	— ¼
CocaBtlgLA .63	171	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅝
CocaBtlgMia .20	26	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
CocaBtlgMA .28	54	7⅝	7½	7½	— ¼
CocaBtlCons .29e	21	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅛
Codex Corp	15	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
Coheran Radiatn	57	10¼	9⅝	10¼	
ColemanAm Cos	36	8¼	8	8¼	+ ¼
Columbia Corp	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Com Share Inc	28	4½	4	4	— ⅛
Combined Prop	302	5⅝	5½	5½	
ComcastCp A	11	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Comfx Commun	70	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
CommerceGrp s	3	3½	3½	3½	
CommCtrHse .20	84	26½	26⅛	26⅛	
ComState Cp	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ComwlTelPa 1.78	4	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
ComwlThea .20e	9	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Commun Prop	765	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Compreh Comm	44	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Compusamp Inc	245	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Compuscan Inc	39	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
Computax Svcs	35	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
Comput Automat	375	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Computer Comm	118	1⅝	1	1	— ⅛
Computr Design	38	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Computer Mach	146	5½	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
Computer Trans	35	1⅝	1	1⅛	— ⅛
Computer Usage	19	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
Computrvisn Cp	12	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Comtech Labs	15	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
Comten Inc	37	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Concept Inc	33	7⅝	6⅝	7	— ½
ConsEquit .14e	40	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
ConsumBldg Mrt	18	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
ConsumDist .07h	56	23½	23	23	— ½
Contech Inc	19	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
Contact Ind	36	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Contl Hair Prod	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
ContlProp 1.38e	414	14⅝	13¼	13¼	—1¼
Continfo Sys	18	5	4½	5	+ ¼
Contran Corp	8	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
Cordis Corp	12	29	29	29	
Cornelius Co	31	4½	4½	4½	
CousinsProp .15	62	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
CraddTerry .66	36	8½	8⅜	8½	
Credit Insurers	24	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ⅛
Cross Co	63	18	16½	16½	—1½
Crown Crafts	6	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
CrumpEH .10h	6	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	+ ¼
Crutcher Resrcs	395	6½	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
CullumCos .28	33	9⅝	9¼	9⅝	
Cunningham Art	22	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
CurtisNoll .44	26	13	12½	13	+ ¼
Dairy Queen Str	25	12¼	10⅝	10⅝	—1½
Damson Oil	433	5⅝	4⅞	5⅝	+ ⅝
Daniel Int .40	112	24⅝	23	23	—1¼
Danker Wohlk	6	2½	2½	2½	
DankerWohlk wt		2½	2½	2½	
Danners Inc	11	7½	7	7½	
DannieMob Hom	14	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
DartDrug .13	306	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Data Card Cp	31	4½	4¼	4½	+ ¼
Data Design Lab	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Data General	595	35	32¼	33½	—1⅝
Data 100 Corp	141	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Datapoint Corp	19	12	11⅝	11⅝	
Davis Wtr Waste	13	18	17⅝	17⅝	
DaLuxeChk .38	240	38½	37¼	37¼	—1⅝
Debron Corp .50	15	10½	10	10½	+ ⅝
DecisnData Com	103	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Decoratorind .20	6	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
DEKALB Ag .10	301	46⅝	44	46½	+1⅝
Delhi Int Oil	49	6	5⅝	5⅝	
DelaValRlty .22e	8	9¼	9	9¼	
DentoMed Ind	239	3¼	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Diagnostic Data	147	10½	9	9⅝	+ ⅝
DiamCrysSlt .60	27	12⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—1⅛
DiamondhdCp 1	84	11⅛	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅜
DickAB Co .44	27	28⅝	27⅝	27⅝	—1
Digicon Inc	9	3⅝	3½	3½	
DigitalComp Con	12	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Disc Inc	31	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
Diversfd Earth	14	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
Docutel Corp	450	35¼	32¼	35	+ ⅝
Dollar General	102	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
DominMfg 1.76e	57	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	+ ⅛
Dominion MR un		21	20⅝	21	+ ¼
Dominion MR wt	47	4½	4⅝	4½	
Donald Corp	1	2½	2½	2½	
Donaldsoninc .60	69	23¼	23⅛	23¼	+ ⅛
Donovan Cos .80	12	9	8⅝	9	+ ¼
Dorchester Gas	348	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅜
Doughties Fds	2	3½	3½	3½	
Dow Jones 1	189	29½	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅝
Downe Common	111	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
Downtowner Cp	184	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ¼
DoyleDaneBe .96	72	12½	11⅝	12	— ½
DucIwallStr .16	21	8¼	8	8	— ¼
Dunkin Donuts	128	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
DurrFillMed .12		10½	10½	10½	
ECRM Inc	26	8	7	8	+1
EDS Nuclear	11	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅝
EZ Paint .12e	7	6½	6½	6½	
Early Calif Ind	56	2⅝	2	2	
EastmetCp .25e	67	9½	9¼	9½	
EconomicLab .31	181	37⅝	36½	36½	—1½
Education Dev	20	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
ElPasoElec .84	118	13¼	13	13	— ¼
Elba Systems	43	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
Electro Nucleon	70	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
EllisBros Rest	8	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Ellmans Inc	15	7⅛	7	7	
Elscint Ltd	28	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
Emersons Ltd	31	8⅝	7⅝	8⅝	+1
EnergyConv Dev	61	4⅝	4⅝	4½	— ⅛
EnergyConv un	2	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Energy Ventures	29	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ¼
Environ Resrch	1	3½	3½	3½	+ ¼
Envirnmtl Sys	27	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Erb Lumber Co	11	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Ethan Allen .55	28	25½	25	25	— ½
ExchgBncp .42a	3	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Exchange OilGs	75	6⅝	6	6⅛	+ ¼
Executive Ind	239	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—1
Extracorpl Med	35	37½	36	36	—2
Fabri Tek Inc	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Fabric Wholsale	63	1	⅞	1	
Fair Lanes	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
FairfieldCom Ld	39	1¼	1¼	1¼	
Falcon Prod	15	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Faraday Labs		1¼	1¼	1¼	
Farinon Elec	60	27	25½	25½	—1½
Farmer Bro .24a	11	11⅝	11½	11⅝	+ ⅛
Farr Co	15	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Fays Drug	26	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
FedIncPrvP .98	73	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Feld Leasing	76	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Fiberstatics Cp		1½	1½	1½	
Fidelity Finl	32	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
FinlSecurGp .27e	25	6½	6½	6½	
Fingerhut Corp	102	12½	12	12	— ½
Fst Artists Prod	39	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
FstBostCp 1.40e	57	16¼	15⅝	15½	— ¾
FstCommrce Ts	10	25	25	25	
FstComRlty .50e	113	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
FstContRE 1.21e	63	11⅛	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
FstFidelInv .15e	9	6⅝	6	6⅝	
FstLincoln Fin	85	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
FstMississ Cp	12	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ½
FstPennMtg wt	29	⅞	⅞	⅞	
FstRealty Inv	41	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Fst Surety Cp	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
FstVaMtg 1.36e	40	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	— ⅛
FstVaMtgTr un	34	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
FstWestn Finl	101	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
Fisco Inc .20	37	10	9½	10	+ ¼
FlexsteelInd .25e	8	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
Flickinger .54	11	13	13	13	
FloridaCyp Gard	95	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Florida Glass	16	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
FlaGulf Rlty	28	17¼	16¼	16¼	—1
FloridMingM .10e	22	16⅛	16	16	— ¼
FloridaTel .56	716	17⅝	16⅝	17	— ⅝
Florida Wat&Ut	2	1½	1½	1½	
FoodTownStr .16	12	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ½
FoothillGrp Inc	15	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Forest Oil Cp	648	15	13⅝	14⅝	+ ⅝
Formigl Corp	37	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ForumRest s 0	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Fotomat Corp	20	3½	3⅛	3⅝	
FranklinEl .15e	17	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
FranziaBr Winer	45	21½	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
FraserMtg 2.16e	62	17½	17½	17½	
FredrkHerr .32e	49	5⅝	5½	5	— ⅛
Fredrks Hollywd	5	3½	3¼	3⅛	+ ¼
FreemanCarl As	16	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Friedmnind .27r	14	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
Friendlyice .04a	100	21¼	20¼	20¼	—1⅛
Frisch Rest .30b	22	11¼	10⅝	11⅛	+ ¼
FrozenFdExp .28	105	6⅝	6¼	6½	— ⅛
FullerHB .32	58	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅜
Funding System	38	1½	1¼	1⅛	
FunkSeeds .05e	893	7⅛	7¼	7⅜	— ⅜
FurrsCafe .15	58	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅝
GRI Computer	68	1⅝	1¼	1¼	
GRT Corp	74	2¼	2	2	— ¼
GalaxyCpt Mills	40	5½	5	5	— ½
GalbrthMtg 2.45e	46	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅞
Garfinckel .88	51	16½	16¼	16⅜	— ⅛
Gates Learjet	45	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
GatewayTran .60	10	12	11⅝	12	+ ⅛
Geico Corp	129	9	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
Gelman Inst	24	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Gen Automation	317	26	24⅝	25	—1
GenAutoPts .37	17	19⅝	19¼	19⅝	+ ⅛
Gen Binding	98	25½	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅛
Gen Capital	27	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
GenComputr Sys	6	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
GenCrudeOil .10	78	29⅝	28½	28½	—1⅛
GenFinSys .03r	14	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
Gen Health Svc	175	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ½
Gen Hobbies	35	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
GenericsCp Am	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Genimar Inc	7	3½	3½	3½	
Genova Inc	18	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
Geriatrcs Inc	24	7	7	7	
GibsnHoman .26	12	6	5½	5½	— ½
Giffen Indust	47	1½	1½	1½	
Gil Bern Ind	4	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
GlobetrotCom A	18	5	5	5	
Gold Medallion	78	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
GoodhrtWil .08e	18	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ½
Gracoinc .05	102	25½	25	25¼	— ⅛
GrahamMagnt s	30	9⅝	9	9	— ⅜
Grantree Corp	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Graph Scanning	226	5⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅛
Graphic Science	591	8	7½	8	+ ⅛
GreggsFood Pd	37	5⅝	5⅛	5¼	+ ⅛
GreyAdvrt .50a	225	9	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
Guardian Chem	11	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
HNC MtgR 1.90e	61	19½	19	19½	+ ¼
HachChem .10e	9	27	26½	27	
HahnEW .02h	118	17	16	16	—1
Hall Frank B .36	680	11⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅞
Hallmark Grp	114	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
HamiltBro Exp	67	11	10⅝	11	+ ¼
HamiltBroExp un	7	12¼	11¾	12¼	+ ½
HamiltonBro Pet	15	29	28½	28½	— ½
HamiltnvT 1.78e	108	17½	17	17	— ¼
HamiltnvTr 76wt	20	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Hamilt Inv 73un	20	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ⅜
Hamilt Inv 76un	1	18¼	18	18	— ¼
HandyDan Home	52	7¼	5⅝	6	1
HanovSqRl 1.21e	11	17½	17¼	17½	
Hardwicke Cos	45	8½	8	8	— ½
Hartyn Prod	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Harpr&Row .40	21	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅝
Havatam Cig .40	16	7⅝	7½	7½	
Hawaii Corp .40	9	5½	5⅝	5½	
HawthrnFin .11e	33	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Health Ind	54	2⅝	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Heath Tecna	207	2¼	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
Hechinger Co	28	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Heilig Meyers	24	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
HaredFurn .60a	11	21	20½	20½	— ½
Hrs Apparl	14	2½	2½	2½	
HessoneCo 1.21h	77	16⅝	16½	16⅝	
Hexcel Corp .43e	18	13⅛	13	13	
HiTech Ind	26	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Hickory Furnitr	34	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Hirschhorn Don	39	2	2	2	
Holobeam Inc	57	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Homewd Cp .02e	16	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
Hook Drugs .35	23	15½	15	15½	
HooverCo .6	324	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
HorizResrch .61e	5	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Hospital Finl	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
House of Knit	20	4	3⅝	3⅝	
HousingSysGe s	1	3½	3⅝	3½	+ ⅛
Hughes Supply	91	13⅝	12¼	12½	—1¼
HuntBldg Corp	48	3	3	3	
Hunt Mfg .20	20	11½	11	11	
Hyatt Corp	180	9¼	9	9¼	
Hyatt Intl	41	8	7½	7½	— ½
Hydroculture In	71	5½	5	5½	+ ½
Hydromatn Filt	17	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	
Hydron Pac Ltd	5	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
HysterCo .60	32	20⅛	19½	19½	— ⅝
IMS Int	309	10⅝	9⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
Identicon Corp	20	4½	4½	4½	
Immuno Scienc	12	10½	10¼	10¼	— ½
Imperial Ind	109	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
ImperLand Inv	24	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
IndepSqSec 1.48a	41	21⅞	21⅝	21⅝	
IndMtgRlt 1.09e	22	19½	19	19½	— ¼
Indiana MtgR un	11	21	20¼	20½	— ½
Indpls Wat 1.40	33	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
Industl Fuels	36	3¼	3	3¼	
IndustlNucl .05e	27	21	20½	20½	— ½
Inforex Inc	409	6¼	4⅝	6⅛	+ ⅝
Informatics Inc	103	3⅝	3¼	3⅝	— ⅛
Informatn Int	32	10¼	10	10	
Inform Magnet	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Instrument Lab	24	18⅝	18	18	— ⅜
Intel Corp	391	37¼	33¼	37	+3½
Intercont Energ	3	5	5	5	
Intercrft Ind .20	67	10	9	10	+ ½
Interdata Inc	55	7½	7¼	7⅝	— ¼
InterntGas .27e	17	14¼	14	14	— ¼
IntAlumin .16	20	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
IntBnkWash .25	19	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
IntBkWashA .25	37	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
Int Basic Econ	43	2½	2⅛	2½	+ ⅛
Int Dairy Queen	28	6½	5⅝	6	
IntRshDev .05e	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Int Scanng Dv	32	5½	5	5	— ½
Int Time Sharng	20	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
Intersil Inc	129	9	8½	9	+ ½
Interway Corp	79	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Invent Inc	40	7⅝	7½	7½	— ½
InventurCap .17e	15	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
InvestCpAm .10e		4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Iowa SoutUt 1.76	22	25½	25	25⅛	
Irelands Rest	16	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Iron Mountain	26	1	⅞	1	
Ivey JB&Co .52	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
JacksFood Sys	21	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
James River	1	10	10	10	
Jamesbury .30	7	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Javelin Corp	60	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	+ ⅛
Jensen Indust	62	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Jerrico Inc	32	12⅝	12	12	— ⅜
Jet Air Freight	47	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—1⅛
Jetero Corp	14	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Joslyn Mfg 1.12	25	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
Judys Inc	5	2	2	2	
Justice Mtg 1.99e	120	24	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
Justice Mtg un	14	28½	28	28	
JusticMtgln wt	142	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Justinind .20	9	10	9	9	—1
KMC Mtg. 1.23e	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
KMC Mtglnv un	4	10	10	10	
KSM Indust	238	3⅞	3⅜	3⅝	— ¼
Kaiser Steel	259	10⅞	9	9⅝	—1⅜
Kallestad Labs	49	3¼	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
Kalvar Corp	65	4	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
KamanCp A .28	26	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
grnds Am .27		14¼	13¾	13¾	—Kearney
Kampgrnds Am	27	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ½
Kearney Treckr	246	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
Kellwood Co .72	69	16	15⅝	16	
Kennington Ltd	10	2¼	2	2¼	
Kennedy Cohen	19	10	9	10	+1
Key Pharmceut	80	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
Keydata Corp	595	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
Keyes Fibre .90	38	13	12½	12½	— ½
KeystoneCent .10e	4	2¼	2¼	2¼	
KeysCustFd .20e	16	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Keystone Int .25	24	11½	11	11½	+ ⅛
KeystoneOTC Fd	44	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Knape&Vogt .70	12	14	14	14	
Koegr Propert	54	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
KornFerry Int	3	7	7	7	
Koss Corp	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
KruegerWA .44	31	7⅝	7½	7⅝	
Kuhlman Cp .40	31	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Kustom Electron	198	6⅞	5⅝	5⅝	—1⅜
LMF Corp .10	86	4¼	4	4⅛	— ⅛
LQ Motor Inns	19	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
LVO Cable	22	5	5	5	
Ladd Petrol	776	6½	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
Lafayette Unit	25	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
LancestrCol .32b	46	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Lance Inc .46	43	22	21⅝	22	
Lanchart Ind	18	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Land Resources	24	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Lane Co .52	13	18½	18	18	— ½
Laser Link Corp	21	1½	1¼	1½	
LawrysFds .16	2	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
Lawter Chem .40	109	33	31½	31½	—1½
Lazare Kaplan	22	8¼	8	8	
Leadville Corp	103	11⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅝
Lee Pharmaceut	15	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
LeewayMot .32	60	17½	17	17	— ½
LeggPlatt .24	54	12¼	12	12	— ⅝
Leisure Dynam	43	3⅝	3	3	
Levingstn Ship	32	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Lexitron Corp	23	7½	7¼	7½	+1⅛
Liberty Homes	69	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Life Sciences	7	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Lightolier Inc	28	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ½
LilChamp Food	6	7⅝	7	7	— ½
Lin Broadcastg	136	6	5½	5½	— ½
LincMtglnv .95e	28	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅛
LindalCeda Hom	17	5	4	4	—1
LionCntry Safari	13	4⅝	4½	4⅝	
Lippincott .16a	6	4½	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Listfax Cp A	16	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Loctite Cp .08	102	49⅝	46⅝	48	—1⅝
Log Etronics	5	4½	4½	4½	
Logicon Inc	28	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
Longchamp Inc	97	3⅝	3½	3½	
LaLdOffExp B	46	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
Lowes Co .12	107	50½	49½	49½	—1⅛
MB Assoc	26	3½	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
MCI Communcat	231	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
MFY Indust .04e	46	3⅛	2⅝	3	+ ¼
MLS Ind Inc	111	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅜
M&T Mtg 1.14e	37	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
MSI Data Corp	16	6⅝	6	6⅝	+ ⅛
MTS Systems .10	12	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
MackStrs .12e	23	6⅝	6½	6½	— ½
Macrodata Cp	55	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Madison GE 1.68	26	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+ ¼
Main Dollar Strs	12	6½	6	6½	+ ¼
MainLineFleet s	15	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
Major Rlty	126	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
MallinckrdtCh .24	185	39	37⅛	37¼	—8
MaplePress .13	22	3	3	3	
Marcus Corp	13	8¼	8¼	8¼	
MargLaMod .10e	21	4½	4	4	— ½
Marine Colloids	3	6½	6¼	6½	+ ¼
Marine Protein	15	5	4⅝	5	
MaritimeFr Car	455	13⅝	12⅝	13⅜	+ ⅛
MarkFour Home	36	3¼	3¼	3½	
Mary Kay	77	27	25½	25½	—1⅝
MaulLd & Pinap	22	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
May Petrol	54	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
McCormick .22a	83	39	38½	38½	
McDowllEnt .10e	39	13⅝	13½	13½	— ¼
McMoran Expl	49	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ⅛
McQuay Pfex .70	12	14½	14¼	14½	
Measurex Corp	220	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ½
Medcom Inc	81	12½	11⅝	12½	+ ½
MedianMtg 1.27e	85	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
Medline Ind	28	9	8¼	8⅝	— ⅜
Medtronic	404	46⅝	41⅝	46⅝	— ½
Merchantine .64	43	15⅛	14	14	—1⅛
Meridian Inv		5½	5½	5½	
Mervyns	46	28	24⅝	24⅝	—3⅝
MeyerFred .38b	16	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Microdata Cp	234	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ¼
Microform Data	129	5¼	4⅝	5¼	+ ¼
MicrowaveSem s	41	5⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
MidAminds .20e	26	7⅝	7	7	
MidTexComm s	17	15½	15¼	15¼	— ¼
Midland Cop	9	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
MidwestDist A	84	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
MidwstFidel .36	24	12¼	12	12	
MilliporeCp .14	81	47½	46¼	47⅝	+1
MinnpisGas 1.49	28	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
Minnesota Fab	11	5¼	5¼	5¼	
MiracleRec Eqp	18	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
Mr Steak	19	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	— ½
MrsSmithsP .11e	47	9	9	9	
Mobile America	12	8⅝	8	8	— ⅛
Mobile Home .50	1	7⅛	7	7	
Modern Merch	94	11½	10¼	10½	—1
Moduline Intinc	21	5	4⅝	5	+ ⅛
MogulCorp .24	95	18½	17½	18¼	+ ⅝
Molex Inc	94	29⅝	29½	29½	— ⅛
Monarch Ind	33	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Monfort Colo	59	5½	5½	5½	
Monroe Group	41	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Montcalm Vintrs	27	7⅝	7½	7½	— ⅛
MontgSISec .39e	420	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+ ⅝
MooreCorp .80	230	54½	54	54½	+ ¼
MooreSam .24	19	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
MorFlo Ind	2	4	4	4	
Moran Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	
MorganAdh .01e	384	10	10	10	
MorrisonInc .48a	60	22½	20¼	22½	+2½
MtgAssoc .20	58	12¼	11	11¼	—1
MtgInvWsh 2.40e	100	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
MtgInvWash wt	28	2	1⅝	2	+ ⅛
MtgeTrAm wt	159	⅜	¼	⅜	
Mostek Corp	190	18	15	17½	+1⅜
Motion Ind	57	16	15	15	—1
MotClubAm .44	35	10½	10	10	— ⅛
Moxie Ind	32	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
MurphMtrF .15e	24	5	5	5	
MyToy Co	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Myers Ind .08e	25	5⅜	5	5⅜	+ ¼
Mylan Labs	57	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
NFF Corp .05e	34	5⅛	4⅞	5⅛	+ ⅛
NHA Inc	56	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
NRG Inc	34	6⅝	6¼	6¼	— ⅜
Nathans Famous	14	2	2	2	
NatConven Str	36	8	8	8	
Nat CSS	44	24	23	23½	—1
Nat Data Corp	146	26¼	25½	26¼	
Nat Liberty	264	5⅝	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
NatL ving Cent	26	7¼	7¼	7¼	
NatMedical Care	171	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
NatMeridian Svc	2	2½	2½	2½	
NatMineSvc .40	7	7	6½	7	+ ¼
NatMtgFd 1.45e	98	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Nat Patents	408	5⅝	4⅝	5¼	+ ¼
Nat Ut&Ind .90	46	12¼	11	11⅝	— ⅜
Naum Bro	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
NeedhmHarp .54	19	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
Neutrogena Cp	23	6¼	5⅝	6	— ¼
NewAmFd .15e	78	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
NewEngGE 1.24	59	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
NJ NatGas 1.24a	25	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
NewPennEx .22e	28	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
NewellCos .50	14	10⅝	10½	10½	
Nicolet Instrum	516	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅜
NielsenAC A .32	259	32	30⅛	30⅛	—1⅛
NielsenAC B .32	158	31⅛	29⅝	29⅝	—2⅛
NobAty Homes	11	6½	6¼	6½	
Noble Affiliates	69	20	17⅝	18¼	—2
Nolex Corp	279	5⅝	3⅝	5⅝	+1⅝
Nordstrmlnc .32	80	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—1⅛
NorCalSav&Ln s	78	19⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1½
NorCaroNG .80	31	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Northeast Pet	212	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
NorthrpKing .16e	577	36	32⅝	35⅝	— ¼
NwstNatGas .66	171	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
NwsFinlnv 's'5e	86	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
NwstFinlnv un	52	19⅝	19¼	19¼	
Noxell Cp .40	80	46½	43	43	—3½
Nuclear Resrch	7	1½	1½	1½	
OCG Technology	6	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Oakwood Home	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
OceanDrExp .20	128	54½	50⅝	54¼	+2⅝
Ocean Explor	52	6	4⅝	5⅛	— ⅝
Ocean Expl pf	5	6¼	5	5¼	—1
Ocean Fisheries	45	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅝
Ocean Oil&Gas	152	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Oceanogr Maricl	91	3⅛	2⅝	3⅛	+ ¼
Odyssey Inc	19	3⅝	3½	3½	
Offsh Logistic	308	6⅝	5⅝	6	— ⅜
Og Ivy Mathr .60	155	15	14	14½	— ½
OhioFerroAl .40	17	7½	7¼	7½	+ ¼
Oil Shale Corp	328	4⅝	4	4	— ½
Omega-Alpha	243	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Omni Spectra	78	4¼	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
Optel Corp	29	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Optical Coatg Lb	26	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ¼
Optical Radiatn	10	7½	7	7	— ¼
Orbanco Inc	7	15½	15½	15½	
OreFreezDry Fd	23	2	2	2	
Ormont Drg Ch	46	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ½
Orrox Corp	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Overmyer .24	26	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
OverseasNat Air	129	4	3½	4	+ ⅛
Oxford Labs	5	13⅝	12½	12½	—1½
Ozite Corp	49	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
PVO Intl Inc	10	8⅝	8½	8⅝	+ ⅛
PabstBrew .84	1199	56⅝	51½	53⅝	—3⅝
Paccarinc .40a	75	35	32¾	32¾	—2¼
Pacesettr Bld Sy	4	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Pacesetter Ind	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Pac&South Br	7	7⅛	6⅝	6½	— ⅝
PacAmShr .19e	105	16½	16⅜	16½	
Pac Amer Ind	55	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
PacCoastHold s	23	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
PacGamRob 1.08	44	18⅝	18	18⅝	
Pac Lumber 1.08	65	33½	32⅝	33	
Pac So Mtg Tr	48	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ¼
Pamex Fds Inc	19	4¼	4⅛	4¼	
Pan Ocean Oil	86	12⅝	12	12	— ⅝
Pandick Press	28	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	
Panelfab Int	14	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ParkOhioInd .40	25	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
Parker Drilling	166	23⅝	22½	22½	— ⅜
Parkview Gem	103	1½	1⅜	1½	
Patrick Petrol	151	5½	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
PaulRever 6.09e	53	15⅝	14⅝	15¼	+ ⅛
Pauley Petrolm	73	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅝
PayLessDrg .30	63	9⅝	8¼	9½	+1⅛
Pay n Pak .19e	43	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	— ⅛
Pay n Save .20	74	13⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
PaylessCash .20	95	15⅝	15½	15½	— ⅛
Paysaver Catalg		2¼	2¼	2¼	
PeachtreeDrs .12	108	8	7⅝	8	
PeaveyCo .70	169	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
Pelto Oil	87	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
Penn Corp	44	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
PennGsWat 1.35	105	18⅝	18¼	18⅝	
PennzOffshGs B	1244	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
Pentair Indust	17	7¼	7¼	7¼	
PerryDrug Strs	114	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
PetersonH&H .27	192	21	17½	21	+3½
Petro Lewis	37	7⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
Phoenix Candy	2	3½	3½	3½	
PhoneMate Inc	33	6⅛	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
Pic n Save Cp	4	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
PiedmontAvia s	50	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Pinehurst Corp	77	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
Pinkertons .70a	75	25½	24½	25½	
Pioneer Wstn	48	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Piper Indust		12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	
Pizza Inn	20	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Planet Oil Min	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
Planned Mktg	47	15⅛	14⅝	15¼	+ ½
Plus Prod .15e	5	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ⅛
PollutCon Walt	96	10½	6⅝	8½	—2¼
Popell Bros .40	8	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Post Corp .40	65	10½	10¼	10½	— ⅛
Power Test Corp	44	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—1⅝
Presto Products	30	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
PrimaryMd Com	6	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ¼
Prochemco Inc	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Professnal Golf	42	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
ProgressCp .04h	106	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ½
PubSvcNCar .86	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
Publishers Co	68	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Pulaski Furn .40	11	14	12½	12½	—1½
Puritan Bennett	33	62½	62	62	— ½
Putnm Duo Cap	96	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Qonaar .40	5	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Quaker Chem .44	8	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
QualityInns Int	52	5½	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
QueenCasual .32	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Quotron System	61	3	3	3	
RLI Corp	34	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
RPM Inc .10	33	12½	12½	12½	
RSR Corp	1	3	2⅞	3	+ ¼
Radiation Tech	39	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ¼
Regan Precision	108	7⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Rahall Commun	47	4½	4	4¼	+ ¼
Rainbow Resrcs	51	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Rainier Cos .07e	31	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Rapidata Inc .05	64	5⅝	5	5	— ⅜
Ratner Corp .30	96	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
Raychem Corp	77	173	160	163	—10
RayGoinc s	80	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
RaymondCp .20b	62	16⅝	16	16	— ⅜
Rayne Ind	22	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Real Est Data		7½	7¼	7¼	
RltMtgPac 1.68e	91	16⅝	16¼	16⅝	— ⅛
Recognition Eq	317	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Redactron Corp	63	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Redken Labs	38	18½	18	18½	+ ¼
Refac Tech Dev	3	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Refresh Mach	8	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
RegencyElec .30	68	15½	14⅝	15	— ⅜
Rehab Corp	30	8⅛	7⅝	8	+ ⅛
RelianceUniv .56	26	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
RepHousing .08	15	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Research Fuels	34	3⅝	3⅝	3½	— ⅛
ReserveOil Min	11	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
RetailMerch .02h	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Revelinc .10r	38	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
Rex Plastics	48	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Reyn&Reyn .32	241	41¼	39⅝	40½	—1⅛
Ringaround Pds	24	9	9	9	
Rival Mfg .72	88	24½	22⅝	23	—1⅝
RoadwayExp hh	85	33⅝	28⅝	29	—4⅝
RobrtsnDisSy .24	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
Rocket Resrch	11	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Rocorint .15e	10	6	6	6	
Rodac Corp	103	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	—1
RollinsBHunt .29	40	15½	15	15	— ¼
Rosemount Inc	9	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Rouse Co	353	13⅝	13	13¼	— ⅜
Rowan Ind	23	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
RoweFurn .35	22	11	10½	10½	— ¼
Rucker Pharm	37	18½	17½	17½	—1
RussellStover .42	137	22	17⅝	17¾	—4⅝
Rykoff SE .20	18	10⅝	8½	8½	—2¼
S&S Corp .04e	6	4	3⅞	4	
SafegrdAuto .20	8	6½	6⅛	6½	
Saga Administ	172	6⅝	6	6	— ⅝
Salem Cpt Mills	9	7¼	7	7	
Samsonite .30	115	15⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅜
SaulRlEst 1.50e	680	17	16⅝	17	
Saxton Prod	3	9½	9½	9½	
Scan Data	40	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
SchererRP .32	35	32½	31	31	—1½
Schieldahl	18	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	+ ½
Schollinc .44	130	27⅝	25	26¼	—1
Scottish Inns Am	94	11⅝	11	11⅝	+ ⅛
Scotts Liq Gold	620	6¼	5⅛	5⅛	—1
Scripto Inc	23	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Sea Pines	36	11⅝	11	11	— ½
Sea World	248	19	16⅝	18½	— ¼
Sealed Air	32	9¼	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
SeeburgIndA .68	17	13	13	13	
Selscom Delta	46	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
SelfSvcRest .12a	338	19⅛	16⅝	19⅛	+1⅛
Seneca Foods	37	5¼	5	5	— ⅛
Sensormatic	80	5⅛	5	5	— ¼
Serv Merchand	13	11⅝	11	11⅝	
Servicemstr .18e	91	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	—1
Servico Inc	18	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
SevenUp Co .43	254	26	24½	26	+1½
ShakleeCp .02e	65	15¼	14½	14½	— ½
ShelterCorp Am	70	2⅝	2⅝	2½	+ ⅛
ShipperDisp .32	15	9⅝	9	9	— ⅝
Shirley Atlanta	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	
ShoneyBigB .16	20	14¼	14	14	— ⅛
ShopRiteFd .20p	40	4⅛	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅜
Shorewood Corp	25	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Sigma Intl .10	57	14¼	14	14	
Sigmaform Cp	6	7	7	7	
Sigmor Corp	44	7⅝	4	4⅝	— ⅜
Silicon x Inc	34	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅝
Silvercrest Ind	4	3	3	3	
Simera Corp	4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Simon Schu .10e	49	3½	3	3	
SimpsonInd 1	21	10½	10	10¼	— ¼
SlaterElec s 0	14	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—1
Slaughter Bro	9	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
Smithfield Foods	345	2¼	1⅞	2	— ¼
Snap on Tool .40	318	55½	53	53	—2½
SolidState Scient	61	11½	10½	11⅝	+1
SolomonSam Co	20	7½	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
SonocoProd .46	6	33	32½	32½	— ½
Sorg Printing .30	30	3⅝	3	3⅝	+ ⅝
Soundscriber Cp	57	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
SourceCap .55e	117	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40	108	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	— ⅛
Southeastn Inns	30	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Southn Airwy	73	5½	5¼	5⅝	— ⅜
SouthnUnion Pd	40	20⅝	20	20½	— ⅛
Southld Eqty	81	4⅝	4	4	— ⅝
SouthIndPap .36	147	15⅝	15	15	— ½
Sthwst Airlines	8	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Sowst Factories	19	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
SowstGasCp 1	73	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Southwst Leasng	65	6⅞	6¼	6⅝	+ ½
Southwstn Rsch	12	3¼	3	3⅛	
Spacelabs Inc	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Spartan Foods	25	16½	14⅝	14⅝	—1⅝
Spectra Physics	257	14⅝	13	14	— ⅜
Spectral Dynam	2	15¼	15¼	15¼	
Spectronics Inc	4	3	3	3	
Spa di News .17e	40	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
Sperti Drug	70	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	
Spiral Mtl	16	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Sportcoach Cp	56	4	3⅝	3⅝	
Stanadyne .18e	8	15½	15	15	— ½
StdPoors Sec	152	23⅝	22¼	23⅝	+1⅝
Std Microsystm	16	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
Std Register 1	21	14⅝	14	14	— ⅜
Standun Inc	210	14⅝	13	14½	+1¼
Steak and Ale R	226	26⅝	22⅝	24½	—1⅝
Steak andBrew	6	10½	9	9	—1½
Steak nShake .30	46	8⅝	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
Sterling Comm	25	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
Sterner Lighting	58	4⅝	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Stewart Info .68	14	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Stewrt Sandwich	231	9¼	7	7	—2¼
Storage Technol	249	11	10	10¼	— ⅜
Story Chemical	14	6¼	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅝
Stratford Texas	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	
SugardaleFd .16	59	3⅝	3	3	— ⅝
Sunlite Oil Ltd	165	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	+ ¼
Sunset Ind	83	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	— ⅛
SunshineJr Strs	9	5¼	5	5¼	+ ¼
Super Dir Strs	4	3⅝	3	3⅛	
SuperiorEl .23r	77	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
Supradur .20	3	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Supreme Eq	3	17½	17	17½	+ ½
Swedlow Inc	60	16¼	15½	15½	— ⅜
SynerconCp s 0r	20	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ¾
Syracuse China	9	4⅝	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
SzaboFoodSvc	30	5¼	5¼	5¼	
TDA Ind	474	⅞	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
TIME DC .40	63	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
TIME DC pf.72	22	10½	10⅛	10¼	— ¼
TMC Mtg Inv	87	22⅝	22½	22⅝	
Taco Bell	14	10½	10	10	— ½
Tally Corp	119	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Tampaxinc 1.08	569	111⅝	106½	108¼	—3⅝
Tassaway Inc	140	2	1⅝	1⅝	
Taylor Rent .12	41	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
TaylorWine .50	180	47⅝	47¼	47⅝	
Teeg Resrch	39	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
Telco Mktg Svcs	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
Tele Comunicat	88	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
Telecom s	27	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Telecommun Ind	7	5½	5¼	5⅝	— ⅛
Telecredit Inc	1123	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
TelUtilWash s	132	12½	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅝
Telerent Lea .07	1	4	4	4	
Tironics Svcs	13	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ¼
Tnnco Ofshr	96	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
Teerra Rsourcs	5	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
TxFsMeg 1.812	27	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅛
Txin Airl	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Txscan eCorp	3	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Txonelncet s	6	4	3⅝	4	+ ⅛
Thiorde tCorp	14	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
Tia Maria	19	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Tiburon Vintnr	24	9⅛	9	9	
TiffanyCo .26	77	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
Tipperary Corp	30	2⅝	2⅝	2½	— ⅛
Tiam Group	88	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Tocom Inc	79	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Tony Lama Co	74	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Topsys Intl	17	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Toscany Impors	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Towl Mfg .60	5	9¼	9	9	— ⅛
Tracor Inc	146	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Tran Oh teFin .20	19	8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
TeransenGas 1.12	551	14	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
Transcont Oil	37	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Transocan Oil	357	1⅝	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Transpor tPool	143	6	5⅝	6	+ ⅛
Travl Equip s	17	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
TriChm Inc	13	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
TriSouMetInv wt	59	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Trianol Corp	80	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Triton O&G	168	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
TropixTogs s	13	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
TrustMgt Cp	17	7	6⅝	6⅝	
Tymshar Inc	86	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ½
Tyson Foods	152	15⅝	12⅝	14⅝	+1⅝
UA Col Cblvsn	26	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
UB Finl .48	10	15¼	15	15	— ¼
UMF Systems	24	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
USF Invest 2.74e	312	23⅝	22⅛	23⅝	+ ⅛
USF Investrs wt	173	2	1⅝	1⅝	
USF Investrs un	12	25⅛	23⅛	25	+ ⅝
Ultrasonic Sys	15	2⅛	1⅞	2	
Under Sea Ind	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
UniCapital .12	104	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
UnicareHlth Svc	12	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Unifi Inc	9	5⅝	5	5	— ⅝
Unimet Corp s	82	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
UnionSplCp 1	26	16½	16½	16½	— ¼
Unit ArtThea .16	20	6	5¼	5¼	— ⅝
UnitCoin Svcs	16	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
UnitCommun s	75	4⅛	3⅝	3⅝	— ¼
UnitKenoM .30e	79	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ¼
US Banknot .30b	114	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
US TruckLin .54	67	11	10½	10½	— ⅛
Univ Foods 1	19	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅜
Univ Gas&Oil	5	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Univ Instru .20	54	18⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1⅝
Univ Mob Svcs	33	5	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
UnivSecur Inst	7	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	
Vacco Indust	14	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot	65	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
Vail Assoc	55	11⅝	11	11	— ⅝
Valley Forge Cp	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
VanDyk Resrch	64	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
VanShaack .26	90	8	7⅛	7⅛	
VanceSander .40	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	
VanWyck Int	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Varisystems Cp	59	2	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
VaughnJack .08e	149	16⅛	15½	15½	—1⅛
Velcro Ind .40	71	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
VetoBind Inc	59	15⅛	13⅝	14⅛	—1½
VentronCp .40	18	16½	16¼	16¼	— ¼
Victoria Stations	33	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	—1
VindaleCp .05b	13	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Va Intl	7	17½	16¼	16¼	—1⅛
Visual Sciences	66	6½	5⅝	6⅛	+ ⅛
Volume Shoe .26	61	11⅝	11½	11½	— ⅛
WD Forty .15e	56	14⅝	13⅛	13⅝	— ⅛
Wagner Mining	1	9½	9½	9½	
Waltt & Bond	22	1⅛	1	1	— ⅛
Walbro Cp .16e	45	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
WalkerScott .07e	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WaltJiminv .90e	10	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅝
WalterJiminv un	6	15⅛	15	15	
Wangco Inc	23	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Wash Homes	16	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
WashNGas 1.04	41	13⅛	13	13⅛	
Waste Mngemnt	479	20	18½	19⅝	+1⅛
Waste Resources	13	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Wavetek	16	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Waxmanind .08e	13	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Webb Resrcs	4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Weco Developmt	42	1	1	1	
Weeden Co .40e	33	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Weight Wtchr .12	90	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a	21	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
WellsFargM wt	156	⅞	⅞	⅞	
West Co .10	42	12½	11½	11½	—1
Westchestr Cp	11	4⅝	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt	80	5½	5⅛	5½	+1⅛
Westn Co No Am	51	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Westn Digital	19	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
Westn Gear	91	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
WstnMtgInv .81e	44	8¼	8	8¼	+ ⅛
WnPublish .60b	85	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
WestmrdCoal .80	154	18	17⅛	17⅝	+ ⅛
WetterauFd .36r	9	20⅝	20⅛	20⅝	
White Shield	197	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Whitney Fid Std	133	5⅝	4⅝	5⅝	+1⅛
WienAirAlaska	87	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Wiener Corp .21	12	10⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ½
Willamette .50b	66	17	16⅝	16⅝	
WilsonFrght .24	17	7	6⅝	7	
Wilson HJ	42	11½	10	10	—1½
Winston NK	24	7¼	6¼	6⅝	— ⅝
WinterPkTel .24	66	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—1
WiscPowLt 1.44	116	19	19	19	
WiseRlEst .90	87	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
WolvPentrnix .44	25	6½	6¼	6½	+ ⅛
WoodwLoth 1.18	31	16½	16½	16½	
WorthingnInd .16	25	14	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
Wright WE .18	35	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Xomox Corp .06	8	7⅝	7⅛	7½	+ ½
Yell Frgt Sys .50	655	34½	30⅝	31½	—3
Ziegler Co .32	12	8	8	8	
ZenithAm Cp	21	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Zwicker Elec	35	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Anglo Amer .21e	1197	11⅝	10⅝	11⅝	+ ⅝
AngloA In 1.01e	599	45⅝	42⅛	45⅝	+2⅝

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 2)

ADVERTISEMENT

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Lingus 81	98	99
Alfa Romeo 77	101	Bid
Bendix Intl. 79	102	103
Borg Warner 79	101	102
Celanese Int. 82	95¼	96¼
Chevron Overs. 80	98	99
Citroën 82	94⅞	95¾
Conoco 86	99½	100½
Continental Oil 86	101¾	102¾
Cyanamid 80	90¼	91¼
De Beers 82	91¾	92¾
Esso 86	100¼	101¼
Ford Intl. 81	99½	100½
General Mills 86	99¼	100¼
Honda 81	100	101
Mitsubishi 73	99¾	Bid
Mobil 86	96½	97½
Nippon Electric 81	99¾	Bid
N. Amer. Rockwell Int. 73	99¼	Bid
Olivetti 85	107	108
Otis Elevator 85	101¾	102¾
Philip Morris 86	103½	104½
Procter & Gamble 82	96½	97½
Renault 82	95	96
Siemens Wets. Fin. 85	108	109
Sumitomo Chem. 79	99½	101

SHARES

Holiday Trailer Lodges Int.US$	6	6¼*

*New Shares split 4 for 1.

For information regarding membership and/or listing contact:

International Stock Market

7 Eaton Square, London S.W.1, England.
Telephone: 01-235-8922.

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	27	102½	102	102½	+ ¼
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	27	106	105	105	
AirRed cv3⅞s87	18	64⅛	63½	63⅞	— ⅝
AlaPow 9s2000	91 1	6⅛	105b2 1	6b28	2
Alaskin cv6s96	69	114	112	113	+ 1¼
Alaxnd cv5½s96	30	48½	48	48½	+ ½
AlisnMtg 8¾79	4	99¾	99¾	99¾	— ¾
AlleghL cv4s81	27	72¾	72	72	— ⅞
AllenGr cv6s87	25	70	70	70	—1
AlldCh 6.60s93	10	90	90	90	—1
AlldSt cv4½s81	7	86½	85⅞	85⅞	
AlldSt cv4¾s92	30	64½	63½	63½	—2½
Ald Su cv5¾s87	54	55½	54⅛	54½	— ½
Alcoa 9s95	15	109	108⅛	108⅛	— ⅞
Alcoa 7.45s96	28	97	96⅞	97	—1½
Alcoa cv5¼s91	138	88½	87½	87¾	— ¾
Alcoa 4¼s82	4	81½	81⅛	81½	
Alcoa 3⅞s83	11	77	74⅞	74⅞	—2⅜
Alcoa 3s79	5	78¾	78⅜	78⅜	— ⅛
AluCan 9½s95	15	108½	108½	108½	—1
AluCan 4½s80	12	84¼	84¼	84¼	—1
AmrHes 6⅝s96	35	87⅜	87	87	—1½
AmAirF cv6s90	50	90	589	89	—3½
AmAirlin 11s88	57	110⅞	109¼	109¼	— ¾
AmAirl 10⅞s88	83	106½	105⅜	105¾	— ⅜
AmAirlin 10s89	35	105	103	103	—2
AAirl cv4¼s92	309	49¼	48½	49¼	+ ½
ABrand 8⅝s75	32	102½	101½	102⅝	— ⅛
ABrand 5⅞s92	26	87	85½	86½	—2½
AmCan 6s97	5	83	83	83	—1⅛
AmCan 6s97	5	83	83	83	—1¼
AmCan 3¾s88	10	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	—1⅛
ACenM cv6¾91	4	70	70	70	
Am Dist 7⅝s86	13	66½	66½	66½	—1
A Exp cv5¼s93f	117	12	11	11	—1
AExpCr 6⅛77	70	96	95	95	—1
AForPw 5s2030	172	50½	50⅛	50¼	+ ⅛
AmFP 4.80s87	29	55	53½	53½	+ ⅛
AHoist cv5½s93	26	72½	71¼	71¼	+ ¼
AHoist cv4¾s92	3	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	—2⅛
AmInv 9½s76	37	102	101	101	— ½
AmInvt 8¾s89	11	98¼	97⅞	97⅞	—1⅛
AMFd cv4¼s81	90	77	75⅛	75½	—3½
AMedcp cv5s97	84	44½	43¾	44⅜	+ 1⅛
AMtlClx 7½s78	45	100½	100½	100½	+2
AmMot cv6s88	132	77¾	77	77¼	
ASmelt 4⅝s88	1	71⅜	71⅜	71⅜	
AmSug 5.30s93	38	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—1
ASug 5.30s93r	8	71⅛	70⅛	70⅛	
AmT&T 8¾xw	1750 1	7⅞	107	107	— ⅞
ATT 8.70s2002	422	107½	106⅜	106⅜	— ¾
AT&T 7.75s77	271	103	101½	102	— ⅞
AT&T 7½s03	314	94½	93⅛	93⅜	— ⅞
AT&T 7s2001	500	93⅜	92½	92¾	— ¾
AT&T 6½s79	265	96½	95¼	95⅞	—1⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85	133	76	75⅛	75¼	— ⅛
AT&T 4⅜s85r	21	76	75	75½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	43	66¼	65⅝	65⅝	— ⅛

Notice for the submission of tenders for the construction of the Jbeil-Tripoli Highway in Lebanon

The "Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets" will accept tenders for the execution of construction of a 44-kilometer Highway between Jbeil and Tripoli.

The construction of this Highway will be entrusted either to one firm, or to three separate firms. In the latter case the sections will be as follows: Jbeil-Batroun "14.5 Km."; Batroun-Chekka "13.5 Km."; Chekka-Tripoli "16 Km."

The present notice concerns the prequalifications of the firms which may submit tenders. All interested firms may obtain the corresponding prequalification files by addressing themselves to the "Etudes du Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets," at Bir Hassan, Immeuble Garmirian as of Monday, May 28, 1973, against payment of one hundred (100) Lebanese Pounds for each prequalification file.

All references and documents of the candidates should reach the Management Committee of the "Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets" at the latest at noon on Wednesday, August 1st, 1973.

Firms selected or rejected will be notified directly by the "Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets" before Thursday, September 27, 1973.

THE PRESIDENT
CONSEIL EXECUTIF DES GRANDS PROJETS
Mosbah NATOUR

POSTAL ADDRESS:
Conseil Exécutif des Grands Projets
B.P. 5307, Beirut, Lebanon.
CABLE ADDRESS:
ALMACHARIE.
Telephone: 270146.

Abridged Particulars

Application has been made to the Council of The Stock Exchange for the ordinary share capital of the Company to be admitted to the Official List.
The Application List for the Ordinary Shares now offered for sale will open at 10 a.m. on Thursday 12th July, 1973 and will close at any time thereafter.

SAINSBURY'S

J Sainsbury Limited

(Incorporated under the Companies Acts 1908 to 1917: registered in England No. 185,647)

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised		*Issued and fully paid or to be fully paid*
£25,000,000	in 100,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each	£20,174,751

Offer for Sale by S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD. of 10,000,000 Ordinary Shares of 25p each at 145p per share

payable in full on application

Copies of the Offer for Sale (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered) and Forms of Application may be obtained from:-

S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.,
30 Gresham Street, London, EC2P 2EB

Rowe & Pitman,
Woolgate House, Coleman Street, London, EC2R 5BL

Midland Bank Limited,
New Issue Department, P.O. Box 518,
Austin Friars House, Austin Friars, London, EC2P 2HU
and
principal branches of Midland Bank Limited

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
AT&T 3⅝s73	312	98	97⅞	97 13-16	—3-16
AT&T 3¼s84	20	69	68⅝	69	+ ⅝
AT&T 2⅞s87	22	61⅝	61½	61⅝	— ⅛
AT&T 2¾s75	133	91⅛	90¼	90⅞	— ¼
AT&T 2¾s80	46	75⅞	74½	75⅞	+ ⅞
AT&T 3⅜s82	38	71⅜	70¼	70¼	—1
AT&T 2⅝s86	49	61	60¼	60½	— ¼
AmTob 3⅛s77	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	+ ⅜
Amfac cv5¼94	41	66⅛	65½	65½	— ⅝
Ampex cv5½94	168	45	44⅛	45	
Anheusr 6s92	14	86¾	86⅝	86⅝	—1⅛
Anheusr 4½s89	15	77¼	77¼	77¼	
ApcoOil cv5s88	84	62⅜	60	60	—2
APL cv5¾s88	15	69½	67½	67½	—2
AppalPow 9s75	87	102⅝	101½	101¾	— ¾
AppalP 8⅝s76	202	102⅛	100¾	100¾	— ½
Appal P 7⅛s79	25	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
ARASv cv4¾96	43	95	95	95	—2
Aristar 9½s89	25	104½	104	104	— ½
ArizPSv 8.50s	5	102⅛ 1	2⅛	102⅛	— ¼
ArlenRl cv5s86	14	54¼	53	54¼	+ ¼
Armco 8.70s95	20	105	1	5	105
Armco 8.25s75	25	101½	101	101	— ¼
Armco 4½s86	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—1¼
Armco 4.35s84	8	76½	76½	76½	— ½
Armour 5s84	29	68⅛	67½	67½	— ⅝
Armr cv4½s83	35	88¼	88¼	88¼	—6⅝
ArmsRu 8⅝s96	5	101	101	101	—1
ArmR cv4½s87	18	65	63½	63½	—1
AshlO cv4¾s93	18	74½	72	72¼	—1½
AssdDGd 7⅝96	10	93⅝	93½	93½	
AssoCp 9½s90	65	108¼	107⅛ 1	7⅛	
AssoCp 8½s77	16	101¼	101	101	—1
AssoInv 5⅛s79	10	83¾	83¾	83¾	+ ¼
AssoInv 4⅞s85	5	70	70	70	—3⅞
AssoInv 4½s76	65	89	89	89	
AssoInv 4⅛s83	20	72⅞	72⅞	72⅞	— ⅝
AssoInv 4⅝s84	21	71	71	71	
AtchT&SF 4s95	4	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	
Atchison 4s95st	1	60	60	60	—1
AlicoM 6⅜s82	54	73½	73	73	— ½
AtlCstL 4.95s88	6	72¼	70¼	70¼	—1⅞
AtlRich 7.70s	3	99	99	99	—1⅜
AtlRich 7s76	43	99¾	99½	99½	
Atl Rich 5⅜s97	22	82	82	82	
ATO cv4⅜s87	7	54⅛	54½	54½	—1
Aurora cv4¾s80	20	80	80	80	
Avco Fin 11s90	279	111½	108	109¼	—2¼
AvcoFin 9¼s89	29	103½	103	103	— ¼
AvcoFin 7⅞s92	46	97½	96½	96½	— ½
Avco Cp 7½s93	31	76	72½	73	—3
Avco cv5½s93	98	57⅜	55	55	—4
AvcoFin 9¼s90	43	103½	103	103½	+1⅛
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	115 1	1⅛	100¼	100¼	— ⅜
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	5	96b4	96½	96½	— ½
Balt GE 8¾s75	17 1	2⅞	102½	102½	
Balt GE 8½s74	27	101½	100⅝	101	
B&O 11s77	13	113¼	112	112	—2¼
B&O cv6¼s97	93	79	77⅞	79	+1
B&O cv4½s10f	76	41	40½	40⅝	— ¼
B&O cv4½s10A	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	
B&O 4½s95	16	50¼	49	49	—1⅜
B&O 4s80	43	74½	74½	74½	
BangP cv6¼94	1	81	81	81	
Bk NY cv6¼s94	53	96½	95	95	—15
Bax Lb cv4¾90	93	128	125	125	—4¾
Bax Lb cv4⅜91	93	127¾	121½	124⅞	—3¼
Beaunt cv4¼90	2	60	60	60	— ½
Becton cv5s89	47	81	78½	78½	—2⅞
Becton cv4¼s88	43	90	88½	88½	—1½
Belco cv4¾s88	31	56¼	56¼	56¼	
Belden cv8s90	118	102½	99½	100	— ⅛
BellTPa 8⅝s	75	107¾	106¼	106¼	—1⅜
BellTPa 7⅛s13	50	97¾	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
BellTPa 7⅛s	15	93¾	93¼	93¼	— ⅝
BellTPa 7s80	150	100	99⅝	100	
Bendix 6⅝s92	40	92	92	92	
Benef 9⅝s75-78	71	106⅞	105½	106	+ ⅛
BenefCp 8½s76	4	100½	100½	100½	—2⅝
BenefCp 7½s95	25	97	97	97	—1
BenefCp 7½s98	20	96¼	96¼	96¼	
BenefCp 6¾s77	15	98	97¼	97¼	— ¼
BeneffFin 5s77	7	90	90	90	+ ⅛
Berkey cv5¾86	38	74½	74¼	74¼	
Beth Stl 9s2000	25	108⅛	107½	107½	
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	2	93⅜	93⅜	93⅜	
BethSt 5.40s92	30	81⅝	81½	81½	— ⅛
BethStl 4½s90	20	72⅛	72	72¼	— ⅛
BethStl 3s79	5	79⅞	79⅜	79⅞	
Black D cv4s92	8	344	344	344	—7
BobieB cv5¾s81	20	65	65	65	—3
BoisCas 10s75	382	99⅞	98¾	99	
Borden 4⅝s91	1	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	
BorgWAc 9½s75	27	104	103	104	
BorgWAc 7⅞91	1	99	99	99	
viB&Me 6s70f	50	51	50⅛	50½	—1¼
viBosM 4½s70f	11	23	23	23	
Braniff 11½s87	40	105	102	105	+1½
Bran 5¾s86xw	3	65	656	5	—2½
BdwyHa 8¼s96	3	101	101	101	—1
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	25	108⅝	108⅛	108½	
BrkUnG 2⅞s76	1	87¼	87¼	87¼	— ¼
Bruns cv4½s81	23	80⅛	79½	80⅛	+ ⅛
Budd cv5⅞s94	27	79½	79	79	—1
BudgtCap 6s10	5	60	60	60	
Budgetlnd 6s88	18	58½	57½	57½	—1½
Bulova cv6s90	2	80	80	80	
Bulova cv4½s84	5	90	86	86	—29
Burl In cv5s91	42	83	81¼	82	— ⅛
BurlNor 8½s96	11	105	103½	105	+ ⅞
BurlNo cv5¼92	90	85	84¾	85	+2½
Burroughs 9s75	150	103⅝	101½	102⅞	— ½
CanPac 4sperp	13	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	— ⅜
CPac fn4perp	45	45b4	44	44	
CarTT 9⅛s2000	3	107½	107½	107½	— ¼
CarTT 7⅝s2001	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅜
CarTT cv5⅛s88	4	97	96	96	—1
Carrier 8¼s96	15	100	100	100	— ½

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Carier cv5¼s89	20	90	90	90	
CastCk cv5⅛s94	95	68¼	67	68	— ½
CaterT 5.30s92	1	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	— ½
CaterT 5⅛s86	10	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
CaterTr 5s77	50	91	90½	90¾	+ ⅛
CavehC cv8s91	23	74⅞	71	71	—4⅞
Coelanes cv4s90	54	61¼	60	60	—1¼
Celanes 3½s76	1	86⅝	86⅝	86⅝	— ⅜
Cencobin cv5s96	131	66⅝	65½	66	— ⅞
Cenco cv4¾97	33	62⅜	61¼	61¼	+ ¼
viCRNJ 3¼87f	5	23	23	23	—2
CentTel 9¼s95	27	107½	107	107	— ½
CenTeleph 8s96	54	100⅛	100	100	— ¼
Cessna cv3⅞92	246	65¾	63⅞	64¼	—1¼
Chadb cv6½s89	39	34¼	34	34	
Champ cv4½s84	33	75⅜	75½	75⅝	—4⅞
Chart NY 7s79	12	97½	97¼	97½	— ½
Chas B cv4¾s93	136	91	87¾	91	+4
Chas C cv6½s96	320	101	98	101	b-3
ChseMtg 7⅞78	73	102	100	100	— ¾
Chse Mtg 7¼s83	1	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅛
ChasM cv6⅛s96	114	95	94	94¾	+ ¼
ChasM cv6¾90	1	190	190	190	+8
Chemetrn 9s94	60	102¾	100	100	—2½
ChmNY 6⅝s80	16	95½	95½	95½	— ½
Ch NY cv5⅛s96	9	81	81	81	— ⅛
ChmNY cv5s93	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	+ ½
ChesOh 4½s92	15	64⅝	64	64	
ChesOh 3⅞s73	2	97 11-16	97 21-32	97 21-32	
ChesOh 3½96D	8	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	+ ⅛
ChesOh 3½96E	2	63⅝	63⅝	63⅝	
COhRA 1st4s89	10	60½	60½	60½	— ⅝
ChePolMd 7¼s	2	95	95	95	
ChePotMd 6¾s	5	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	— ⅜
viChiErie 5s82f	5	23	23	23	
ChiGW 4s88	11	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	
ChiIL 4½s2003f	5	61	61	61	—2
CMStPP 5s55f	6	13½	13½	13½	+ ¼
CMSP 4½s19f	47	41⅝	38¾	41⅝	+ ⅞
CMSP 4s94	14	42	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅛
Chi&NW 3s89	15	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ⅛
ChiRIP 5½s83	20	48½	48	48	—6
Ch&WInd 4⅝s82	1	84	84	84	— ⅛
ChrisCft cv6s89	12	55⅞	55¼	55¾	+ ¾
Chryslr 8⅞s95	16	107	106	107	— ⅜
Chryslr 8⅜s75	183	102	100⅝	100⅝	—1⅝
ChrysFin 9s76	114	103¼	102¼	102½	— ⅞
ChryslrF 8.35s	73	102	101⅛	101⅝	— ⅜
ChryFin 7⅝s74	83	99½	99	99 1-16	—9-16
ChryFin 7⅜s86	534	90½	88	89	—1
ChryFin 7s79	41	96⅝	96⅛	96⅛	— ½
CIC Ind 11s75	198	100	98	99½	+ ⅛
CinG&E 2¾s75	29	90⅜	90	90	— ½
CIT Fin6 ⅞s77	47	98	97⅞	97⅞	— ½
CitiesSvc 7s78	14	101	99¼	99¼	
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	30	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	—2⅜
CitiesSvc 6⅛s97	40	84⅝	84	84	— ¾
Cities Svc 3s77	16	86	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅝
CityInv 8⅛s91	50	83½	81¾	82¼	+ ⅞
City Invst 8s91	19	82¼	81	82¼	+1¼
City In cv7½90	97	93¾	92½	92½	—1⅛
CCC&SL 5s93f	1	21½	21½	21½	+5½
CCC&SL 4½77f	43	16	15	15	—1½
CCCWM 4s91f	3	20	20	20	—2
ClevElll 9s75	69	104	103	103	—2
ClevElll 8⅝s	25	109	108	109	+2
ClevElll 8⅜s91	2	106½	106½	106½	+ ½
ClevElll 7⅛s90	3	94½	94½	94½	—1
ClevElll 3⅜s93	8	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	— ½
ClevElll 2¾s85	1	62¼	62¼	62¼	
CMI In cv4¾92	26	64	63⅞	64	—1
CNA Finl 8½95	4	107	107	107	+2
CoastStG 7¾91	11	90	90	90	—7
Coll R cv4⅞s87	21	59½	59	59	— ½
ColuGas 9½s95	5	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅛
ColumGas 9s94	5	108	108	108	
ColuGas 8¾s95	5	105	103½	105	+1
ColuGas 8⅝s96	39	103	102	102	+ ½
ColuGas 8⅛s96	14	103¼	102	102	—1½
ColGas 7¼Jun	14	98	96½	98	+1¾
ColuGas 5⅛s85	6	80⅜	80⅜	80¼	
ColumGas 5s82	2	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅝
ColuGas 3⅞s81	2	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	
ColuGas 3⅝s80	15	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
ColuGas 3s75B	10	91½	91½	91½	
ColPict cv5¾94	127	42½	41½	41½	— ½
ColPict cv4¾87	5	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
ColuSOE9 s75	3	102½	102½	102½	
ColuSOE 8s76	10	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅝
ComlCr 7⅞s78	2	101¾	101	101¾	+ ⅜
ComlCr 7¾s93	21	100	100	100	+ ½
ComlCr 7¾s92	40	99¼	98¼	98¼	—1½
ComlCr 6⅞s77	57	97⅛	97	97	— ⅛
ComlCr 6⅞s79	20	97	97	97	+ ¾
ComSo cv4½91	23	59½	58	58	— ¾
ComEd 8⅞s75	101	102⅜	102½	103½	+ ⅝
ComwEd 8s75	151	102	101	101	— ¼
Comw d 7⅞s76	181	101½	100	100	—1¼
ComwEd 7⅝03	174	100½	98	98	—1¾
ComwEd 3s77	85	86	85½	86	+ ⅛
Com O cv4¼92	40	59½	58	59½	+1
CompScc v6s94	213	43¼	41¼	42	— ½
Conn M cv6s96	111	74	72¾	73¾	+1½
ConEd 9⅝s2000	94	110¼	108⅝	109	—1
ConEd 7.90s01	423	97⅛	94½	95¼	—2⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	99	97¼	96	96½	— ¼
ConEdis 7¼s03	69	95¾	95	95¾	— ¼
ConEdis 5s87	15	73	73	73	— ⅛
ConEdis 5s90	18	70½	70½	70½	
ConEdis 4⅝s90	1	69⅝	69⅝	69⅝	
ConEdis 4⅜s93	50	65¾	65¾	65¾	— ¼
ConEdis 4⅝s91	2	67⅜	67⅜	67⅜	— ⅛
ConEd 4⅝s92V	7	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¾
ConE 4⅝s92W	1	64¼	64¼	64¼	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4½s86	50	68½	65⅞	66½	—1⅝
ConEdis 4s88	6	63	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
ConEdis 3⅝s86	8	64½	64½	64½	
ConEdis 3⅜s84	5	66	66	66	
ConEdis 3¼s81	4	71	71	71	— ⅜
ConEdis 2¾s82	21	66½	66½	66½	
ConEdis 2⅝s77	1	83⅜	83⅜	83⅜	
ConNGas 9s95	11	109	108½	108½	+1
ConNG 7⅞s85	5	100	100	100	
ConNG 7¾s94	4	100½	100½	100½	
ConNG 7¼s96	23	99⅞	99¾	99⅞	+ ⅛
ConNG 7⅝s97	23	100	99	100	
ConNGas 5s85	5	81	81	81	
ConNG 4⅞s82	9	83⅛	83	83	
ConNG 4¾s86	5	78	78	78	
ConNG 3⅛s76	2	89½	89¼	89¼	— ⅜
ConPw 8⅝s76	25	104⅞	103⅞ 1	4⅞	+1⅞
ConsP 8⅛s2001	15	102½	102	102	— ½
ConPw 7⅝s99	35	101½	99¼	99¼	—1⅝
ConsP 7½s2001	31	99	97⅛	98	—1
ConPw 6⅝s98	46	89¼	88	89	+ ¼
ConPw 4⅝s91	10	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ¼
ConPw 4½s88	1	72	72	72	
ConPw 2⅞s75	55	91	91	91	
ConAir cv3½92	29	47	45	45	—4
ContlIlCp 6⅝79	100	96¼	95½	95½	— ¼
ContInv cv9s90	19	118⅛	118	118	— ½
ContMt cv6½9	274	66	63	63	—3½
Cont Tel 9⅝s75	63	103	102¼	102¼	— ½
CoopL cv7½91	17	86	85	85	— ½
CoopL cv4½92	19	53	51	53	+2
CopwStl cv5s79	26	92⅝	91⅛	92⅝	— ¼
Corn Pd 5⅞s92	14	84¼	84⅛	84¼	
Corn Pd 4⅞s83	4	79	78½	78½	— ½
CousinM 6.50s	40	84½	84¼	84¼	
Crane Co 7s93	1	81¾	81¾	81¾	+5¼
Crane Co 7s94	77	77½	75	75½	— ½
CraneCo 6½s92	27	80¾	80	80	—3

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
CredFin 9¾s75	9	102½	102	102½	
Cresct cv5½s80	11	68½	68	68½	— ½
CrocN cv5¾s96	15	83½	83½	83½	— ½
CrwnZell 8⅞s	1	106½	106½	106½	
Dartln cv4¾97	164	107	105	105	—3⅝
Dayco cv6¼s96	36	81¾	81	81	—
Dayco cv6s94	17	70½	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅜
DayHud 9⅞s95	2 0	110	110	110	— ⅞
DaytP 8⅞s2001	10	104	103½	103½	+ ½
DaytPL 3⅛s82	2	71⅝	71⅝	71⅝	—1½
DaytPL 3s78	10	82	82	82	+ ⅞
DaytPL 2⅞s75	2	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
DeereCo 4½s83	7	80⅛	80	80½	+2⅛
DeereCr 8¾s75	15	101½	101⅛	101⅛	— ⅛
viDLW inc93f	2	7½	7½	7½	— ½
viDLW 4s-6s42f	12	6	5⅝	5⅝	
DelaPLt 4⅝s94	10	67¼	67¼	67¼	—2¼
DelMo cv5⅛s94	98	70¼	69	69	— ½
DSalfL 3s-4s93	2	74½	74½	74½	+ ½
Det Edis 9.15s	141	110⅝	108⅛	109	—1⅛
Det Edis 9s99	5	110	110	110	
DetEdis 8.15s	48	103	101	101	—2
DetEdis 8⅛s0	70	102⅛	101½	101½	— ½
DetEdis 7⅞s01	35	97¼	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅛
DetEdis 7s76	36	99⅛	98½	98½	—1⅛
DetEd 6.40s98	45	85½	85	85	— ½
DetEdis 6s96	36	82	81½	81½	—2¼
DetEd 3⅞s76	10	87	86⅝	86⅝	—1⅛
DetEd 2⅞s84	21	65	64½	65	+ ⅜
Dial Fin 8½s89	6	100	100	100	
DiGior cv5½93	30	72	71	71	—1
Dilingh cv5½94	20	57⅜	57	57⅜	+ ⅜
Diverln 9⅞s91	44	60½	58	60¼	+4¼
Dow Ch 8.875s	20	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛	— ¼
DowCh 7.75s99	44	101	100	100	— ⅛
DowCh 7.40s02	5	97½	97½	97½	— ½
DowCh 6.70s98	55	91	88½	91	—1½
DowCh 4.35s88	5	72½	72½	72½	
DPF cv3½s87	31	48¼	48	48¼	+ ¾
Dresser 9⅛s95	9	108½	107½	107½	—1
DukeP 7⅜2002	40	99	98	98⅝	— ⅜
DukeP 7⅝2002	10	94½	94½	94½	—2½
DukeP 6.85s78	10	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	
Duplan cv5½94	40	53	52	52	—1
DuqLt 8⅝s2000	10	108⅞	108	108½	+ ½
DuqsnLt 8¼s76	75	102½	102	102	—1
East AL cv5s92	286	50⅛	50	50¼	— ¼
East A cv4⅝93	496	51	49½	49½	—1⅜
Echlin cv5½91	20	111⅞	111⅛	111⅛	+5⅛
EG&G cv3½87	38	61	60½	61	
ElPaso cv8½95	77	106¼	105	105½	—1
ElPaso cv6s93	47	82	81	81	— ¼
Englhd cv5½97	25	80	80	80	
EquitGs 9⅝s95	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	
Equit Gas 9s96	10	106¼	106¼	106¼	
viErie 5s2020f	6	6⅛	5	6⅛	+1⅛
viErie 5s201 rg	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
viErie 4½s15f	60	25	23	23	— ⅜
viErie 3⅛s90f	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
EssexInt 9½75	31	102	101	101	—1
Esterl cv6¼95	46	62	60	60¼	—1¼
EvanP cv6¼94	25	90½	89½	89½	— ½
Exxon 6½s98	146	90½	89	89	—1
Exxon 6s97	124	85¼	84⅝	85	
Fairch cv4¾92	39	44½	44	44¼	+ ½
FalcnbM 8.85s	10	105½	105½	105½	
FamFin 5s81	10	77⅛	77⅛	77¼	— ⅛
Farah cv5s94	39	55⅜	54½	55	— ¼
Fedders cv5s96	131	63	62	62	—1½
FdNMt cv4⅜s96	2276	91¼	85½	89¼	+1½
FdPac cv5½87	5	87	89	89	
FedPapBd 5s81	5	85½	85½	85½	+ ½
FedDStr 7⅛s	70	98	98	98	—2⅛
Fibrbd cv4½93	54	63¼	60	60	—3¼
FstBkSys 6¼79	2	96	96	96	— ⅞
FstChiCp 6⅝80	18	99½	96½	96½	+ ¼
FstChiCp6¼78	66	95¼	93½	93¼	— ¾
FstMt 9s75-78	20	102½	101⅞	102½	— ¾
FstMtge 8¼s77	5	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
FstNBos 6⅞s80	51	96¼	96	96⅛	— ⅛
FstNBos 6s79	4	96	96	96	— ⅛
FstNCCp 6⅝79	18	97	96½	97	+ ⅞
FstNCCp 6⅝s80	20	95¾	95¾	95¾	+ ⅜
FstNSlBn 7.20s	20	99½	99½	99½	
FstUnR cv7s91	16	89½	89½	89½	
FstWisc 8½s96	21	104	102	102¼	—1¼
FstWisNB 6.80	10	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	+ ⅛
Fischb cv4½97	25	90	89	89	—4½
FishFd cv6½94	19	80	79	80	—1
FlexiV cv4½97	82	76	75½	75½	+ ½
FlaPLt 8½s75	47	102	101¼	101½	
FMC cv4¼s92	91	65½	65	65	— ½
Ford Mt 8½s74	243	101	100¼	100½	— ½
Ford Mt 8¼s90	10	106	106	106	+1½
Ford Mt 7½s77	156	100⅞	99½	100½	— ⅛
FordMt 6½s79	6	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
FordC 8⅞sApr	28	105½	105	105½	—1½
FordCrd 8¾s75	99	102⅝	101½	102⅞	+ ⅛
FordCrd 8½s91	54	103	101¼	103	— ½
FordCrd 8⅜s76	44	102⅛	102	102⅛	— ⅛
FordCrd 7½s91	10	98½	98½	98½	+ ½
FordCrd 7s80	63	98¼	96	96	—1½
FordCrd 6⅝s93	21	97	95½	96⅛	— ¼
FordCr cv4½98	337	81⅞	79½	79½	—2⅛
FordCr cv4½96	260	73⅜	70¼	70¼	—3¼
ForeDai 4⅞s80	9	76¼	76¼	76¼	
FoxwcK cv6s94	126	74½	73	73	—1½
Fruehf cv5½94	190	72	70	71½	— ½
FruehFin 8.70s	15	102½	101½	102½	
FruehFin 7.60s	15	98½	98½	98½	
FruehFin 7.50s	43	99½	98½	98½	—1
FruehFin 7s79	10	97	97	97	
Fuqualnd 7s88	54	72½	70	70½	—1⅜
GACCp cv5⅞94	143	38	36½	37½	+1½
GAC PCr 12s75	295	82	78	78	—2⅞
GAC PCr 11s77	296	73	68	70	—2⅝
GAC Fin 10¼s	280	100½	99½	99⅜	— ½
GAC Fin 8¼s74	73	96	95½	95½	— ½
GenCig 5½s87	5	74	74	74	+ ⅛
GenElec 7½s96	180	102	99¾	100	—2
GenElec 6¾s79	26	96⅞	96⅛	96⅛	+1⅜
GenEl 5.30s92	44	81¾	80½	80½	—1⅝
GenElec 5¼s76	93	90½	89¾	90½	+ ¼
GnElCr 7½s76	10	99	98½	98½	— ⅜
GenElCre 7s80	30	98½	97⅛	97⅛	— ⅜
GenElCr 7s79	18	98¼	98¼	98¼	
GnElCr 6⅝s77	50	96¼	96	96	—2⅜
GenFds 8⅞s90	60	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	— ¼
GenFds 8⅛s75	57	102¼	102	102¼	+ ⅛
GenFds 3⅝s76	20	90½	90	90	
GenInst cv5s92	138	61	59	59	—1½
GMotAc 8⅞s77	49	105⅛	104½	105⅛	
GnMotAcc 8s93	48	103⅛	102½	102½	—1⅛
GnMotAc 7⅞s96	52	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 7¼s95	38	95¼	95	95	—1⅛
GMot Ac7¼s90	41	95¼	94¼	95¼	+ ¼
GMotAc 7⅛s92	135	94⅛	94¼	94⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 5s88	18	87½	85	85	—2⅛
GnMotAcc 5s77	106	91	90	90	—1⅛
GnMotAcc 5s80	22	86½	85	85⅞	—1⅛
GnMotAcc 5s81	25	85	84½	84½	— ¼
GMotAc 4⅞s87	94	76	74⅛	74⅛	—1⅝
GMotAc 4⅝s82	47	80⅞	79½	79½	—1¼
GMotAc 4⅝s83	57	80	79	79½	— ½
GMotAc 4⅝s86	89	76¼	75⅞	76¼	+ ¼
GMotAc 4½s85	46	75⅛	74⅝	74⅝	— ¼
GnMotAcc 4s79	53	83⅝	83⅛	83⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 3⅝s75	21	92⅛	92	92	
GMotCp 3¼s79	24	80⅞	79½	80⅛	
GenPU 10¼s74	59	103⅝	102½	103¼	
GenPU 10¼s80	138	108	107	107	—1

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
GTCal 9⅞s2000	17	111⅞	111⅛	111⅛	—
GenT El 9⅞s95	27	12⅞	111	111	—2¼
GenT El 8⅝s76	44	103⅛	103	103⅛	+1⅛
GenT El 6¼s91	40	86	85⅞	86	
GnTlEl cv6¼96	130	101⅝	97½	97⅞	— ⅜
GnTlEl cv5s92	147	75⅜	73	75½	— ½
GenTel cv4s90	68	68½	68	68	— ¼
GWatwk 8¼s96	5	100	100	100	—4
Genesco 9½s76	225	98¾	98¼	98⅛	— ⅜
GaPac cv5¾s94	133	91⅛	90	91	— ¼
GaPac cv5¼96	77	79	77½	78	—1¼
GaPow 8⅞s2000	139	105¼	104½	105	— ¼
GaPow 8⅝s2001	30	102⅛	101¼	101¼	
GaPow 7⅝s2081	3	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	— ¼
GaPw 7½02De	60	98⅝	98⅛	98⅛	+ ⅛
GaPw 7½02Jly	5	97	96	96	—1
GlobUn 7.85s97	2	90¼	90¼	90¼	—4¼
Goodrch 8¼s94	58	100	100	100	— ¼
Goodrich 7s97	10	89½	89½	89½	
Goodrch 4⅝s85	46	75½	75⅛	75½	+ ⅛
Goodyear 8.40s	15	106⅛	104	104	—3
Grace cv6½s96	146	88	86½	86⅛	—1⅛
Grace cv4¼s90	78	63⅝	62¼	62⅝	—1⅛
Granit cv4½94	10	64⅝	61	61	—3⅛
Grant 4¾s87	7	78	78	78	+ ¼
Grant cv4⅜96	24	61½	60½	61½	+ ½
Grant cv4s90	8	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	— ⅛
GtNoN cv4⅛91	11	77	77	77	—2½
GtNoRy 4½76	20	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅛
GNRy 3⅛s90N	7	54⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—2
GGlant cv4⅝92	6	63	62⅝	62⅝	— ⅜
Greyh cv6½90	257	84	83½	84	
Groller cv4½87	25	55½	55⅛	55⅛	— ½
Grum cv4½s92	56	44½	43	44½	— ¼
GulfMO 5s56f	6	52½	52⅛	52½	+2½
GulfMO 4s44B	22	41½	41½	41½	+ ⅝
GulfOil 8½s95	21	107	106	106	—1
GlfRes cv6½91	66	71	69½	71	+ ½
GulfWn 7s03A	103	66½	65½	66½	+ ½
GlfWn 7s03Bwi	223	66	65½	65⅞	— ¼
GulfWtInd 6s88	50	69	66⅝	66⅝	—1⅝
GlfWn cv5½93	133	66	63	63	—2¼
GlfWn cv5¼87	32	71¼	69½	69½	—1⅛
GlfWn cv5¼87A	3	72	72	72	
Hallibtn cv4s97	97	127	126½	126½	—1
HamPa cv5s94	68	64	63	63	
Harris 7.20s80	91	100	99	99	—1
HartfdN 8½s96	50	104⅛	104	104	— ⅛
HawaiiEl 9s74	25	102¼	101¼	101½	—1
HawEl 9s2000	10	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	+1⅛
HawnEl 8.20s	5	102	102	102	
HellerW 9½s89	41	106¼	105	106¼	+ ¾
HellerW 9⅛s91	21	103	101	101	—2
Heubln cv4¾97	223	80	75⅛	75¼	—5¼
HiltnH cv5½95	27	69⅝	68⅞	68⅞	— ⅛
HoernW cv5s94	103	87⅛	84	84	—3
HolidInn 9½xw	23	105½	104½	105½	+1
HonywFin 7s78	10	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	
HostInt cv5¼94	105	54	53	53	— ½
HouseFin 9s76	5	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ½
HousFin 8¾s75	58	102⅛	101	102⅛	+1
HousFin 7½s95	18	96	96	96	—2¼
HousFin 4⅞s81	5	83⅞	83⅞	83⅞	— ⅛
HousFin 4⅝s77	14	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	
HousFin 4⅜s84	2	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜	
HousFin 4⅝s87	8	72	71¼	71¼	—1⅛
HouseFin 4s78	14	86	86	86	
HousLt cv5½s85	38	100	98	99½	— ½
Howmt cv4½92	107	56	55½	55⅞	— ⅝
IllBell 7⅝s2006	83	99⅛	98	99⅛	
InHead cv5½93	29	70	69½	70	
IndBellT 8⅛s	35	103⅛	102¼	103	
IndMich 8¼s75	15	102½	102	102½	+1
IndMich 8s74	75	100	99½	99½	— ¼
IndMich 6½s78	11	95½	95½	95½	+ ½
IndstNtl 8¼s96	25	102½	101½	101½	—1¼
IndNatl 7.40s81	15	100	99½	99½	
InlandSt 4½s89	11	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	
Intrlak 8.80s96	2	106	106	106	+1½
IntHarv 8⅝s95	10	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	+ ⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	29	72¾	72¾	72¾	
IntHarv 4⅝s88	24	73	73	73	— ¼
IntHarC 8⅝s91	5	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝	—2⅜
IntHarCr 7½s94	10	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛	+ ¼
IntHarCr 7s77	17	98	97⅛	98	+1
IntHarC 4⅞s81	95	79⅞	78½	78½	—1⅛
IntHarC 4½s79	46	83½	82½	82½	—1⅜
IntMin cv4s91	53	63⅛	62	63	
IntNick 6.85s93	1	92	92	92	+1
Int Pap 8.85s95	1	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛	+ ⅛
IntPap cv4¼96	26	86	86	86	
IntSilv cv5s93	64	61⅛	60⅛	60⅛	—3⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	39	109⅛	105	105	—2⅛
InterStr cv4s92	43	28½	26	26	—3
IncoH cv5¼s89	36	63	63	63	
JimWalt 7⅝s97	12	96⅛	91	96½	+5⅛
JimW cv5⅞91	5	77½	77½	77½	— ½
JoneLau 9⅞s95	10	105	105	105	— ⅛
JoneLau 6⅝s94	22	75½	73½	73½	—1½
KaneMil 9⅛s90	27	95⅛	93	93	—3⅝
KanCSo 3¾s84	1	66½	66½	66½	
Kennecot 7⅞s	18	100¼	100¼	100¼	— ¼
KentyCen 4s87	10	64	64	64	—1½
Krafico 6⅞s96	7	97½	97½	97½	
Kroger 9s95	5	105½	105½	105½	
Kroger 8⅞s75	3	102	102	102	
LarwnMt 6⅞s82	15	86½	86	86	—1½
viLehVa 4½74f	6	15½	15	15½	+ ½
viLehV 4sA03f	7	5	5	5	+ ⅛
viLehVT 5s79f	34	26	25½	25⅞	— ⅜
LibMcN cv5s89	56	56	55½	55½	— ½
LiggMyer 6s92	84	85	84⅛	84⅞	— ⅛
Litton 8⅞s76	73	99½	99½	98⅛	
Litton cv3½s87	33	52	51	51	—1¼
Lockhd 4⅞s76	10	86	86	86	— ⅛
Lockh cv4¼s92	502	36	34	36	+ ⅜
Loews 6⅞s93	262	74⅛	71½	71¾	—2½
LomN cv5½91	86	67¼	67	67¼	—2⅝
Lone SG 9⅞s95	6	110	108	110	+1
LonStn cv5⅞s93	23	70	68½	68½	—2
LongILt 8¼75	79	103	100½	103	+1½
LongILt 3⅝76	10	86¾	86⅝	86⅝	—1⅛
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	2	76	75½	76	+1
Lorillrd 3⅞s78	5	81¼	81¼	81¼	
LouGE 9⅛s2000	11	113¼	113¼	113¼	+ ⅜
LouGE 3⅛s82	25	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜	+2
LouNsh 4⅞s87	11	71½	70½	70½	—1½
LTV Cp 5⅝s76	3	85¼	85¼	85¼	—4⅞
LTV Cp 5s88	597	45	42	43½	—1⅛
LuckySt cv5s93	1	115	115	115	+5
LykY 7½s94old	307	68⅛	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅜
Lyk 7½s94new	99	69½	68⅛	69½	
MacDon cv6s87	2	58	58	58	
MackF 9⅛s91	54	105	104	104	—1
MackF 9⅛s90	40	104½	104¼	104¼	— ⅜
MackF 8½s77	10	100⅛	100	100	— ½
MackT 5⅛s81	1	81¼	81¼	81¼	
Macke cv4⅞92	10	64⅞	62⅜	64⅞	+2⅜
Macmill cv4s92	15	58	57	58	
Macy cv5s92	7	80	80	80	
MadSq cv6¼s87	22	63⅞	63	63⅞	+ ⅛
MaineC 5⅛s78	5	61⅞	61⅞	61⅞	
MeYnkP s 03	22	107½	106	106½	+ ½
MAPCO 1⅛s75	55	104⅛	104	104	— ⅞
MarO 8½s2000	10	102¼	102¼	102¼	+ ¼
Marcor 6⅞s88	104	83½	81¾	81¾	—2⅜
Marcor cv5s96	95	70	68½	69½	—1
MarMid 7⅞s03	50	98⅛	98½	98⅛	
MartM cv6s94	28	77¾	76½	77¼	+ ¾
MassM cv6⅜90	11	106	102	106	+6
MassM cv6¾91	101	74½	73⅛	73⅝	— ⅝
MayDStCr 9s89	50	105⅛	103	103	—2

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
MayDCr 8⅞s76	16	102½	101	101	—1½
MaySReal 5s77	15	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
McCror 10⅞s85	63	101	100	100	
McCror 7⅞s97	174	68½	67½	67⅝	— ⅞
McCror 7½s94	246	67	65⅞	66	—1
McCro 7½s94n	28	66½	66	66	— ½
McCror 5½s76	15	89¼	89	89	— ⅛
McCrory 5s81	150	70	70	70	
McDer cv4¼s97	65	96¼	92	92	—5
McDD cv4¾91	45	80	77½	77½	—4½
MeadCp 8½s95	34	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	
Medus cv5⅛s88	139	70⅛	69	69	—5
MelvS cv4⅜96	25	90½	90½	90½	—1⅛
Memrx cv5¼90	1247	26⅝	21¾	22½	— ⅞
MGM cv5s93	101	52	51	51½	+ ½
MetEdis 7⅞s74	20	94	94	94	
M chB 7⅛s2011	85	100	99	99⅛	— ⅜
MichBT 7s2012	30	93½	91⅞	91⅞	—1⅛
MichBT 3⅛s88	10	60½	60	60	— ½
MilLab cv5½s94	10	85½	85⅛	85½	+ ½
MKT inc5½33f	20	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ¼
MoKanT 4s90	46	35⅞	34	35½	+1
MoPac 5s2045f	92	49⅛	48⅛	49	— ⅜
MoP 4¾s2020f	13	50	50	50	
MoP 4¾s2030f	21	49½	48⅛	48⅛	
MoPac 4¼s90	115	60¼	59⅛	59⅛	
MoPa 4¼s2005	48	50⅛	50¼	50½	— ¾
Mobil Oil 7⅛s	34	99	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅛
MohkD cv5½94	106	35⅜	33⅝	34½	— ½
Mongrm 10½s	57	101½	100½	100½	— ⅛
Monsanto 9⅞s	31	109	108	108⅞	— ⅝
MontPw 8¼s74	184	100½	99⅝	99⅝	— ⅞
MontWd 4⅞s90	11	76¼	76⅛	76⅛	+1¼
MtWdCr 9½s90	45	110	109⅞	109⅞	
MtWdCr 7⅜s88	8	96	95⅝	95⅝	— ⅜
MtWdCr 4⅞s84	5	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—1⅛
MtWdCr 4⅝s80					
MongyW cv7s90	6	102½	101½	101⅛	— ⅛
viMoE 3½s2000f	6	13½	13	13	— ½
MtSt TT 9s2010	68	109¼	108	109⅛	—1⅛
MtStTT 7⅛s	11	96½	96	96½	—1⅛
MtStTT 6⅞s77	8	98	98	98	— ⅛
MSL cv4⅞s84	2	69	69	69	
NashCSL 3s86	1	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	— ½
NatBisc 4⅞87	12	75	75	75	— ⅛
Nat Can 8⅜s96	7	102	102	102	—1
NatCan cv5s93	10	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
Nat Cash 7.70s	10	99	99	99	+1
NCashR cv6s95	226	86	84	85⅛	—1⅛
NCtyL cv6½91	32	73	72	72	—1
NDist cv4½92	32	65½	65	65	— ⅛
NFuelG 8⅝s75	53	101½	100½	101	
NHom cv4⅝96	3c45		43½	43⅝	—1⅛
NatInd cv5⅝88	59	51	49	49	—2
Nat Lead 4⅝88	50	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅛
Nat Steel 8s95	10	100¼	100¼	100¼	—2
NatSteel 4⅝s89	5	74½	74½	74½	
NatSteel 3⅛s82	11	74	74	74	+1⅞
NatrlGas 6⅞77	5	95	95	95	—1
NCNB 8.40s95	3	104	104	104	
NEngTT 8⅝s	63	106⅞	105⅝	106¼	+1
NEngTel 8.20s	29	103	102⅜	103	+ ¾
NEngTT 7⅝07	41	95½	94	95¼	— ⅛
NJ BellT 9.35s	136	111¼	110¼	110½	— ½
NJ Bell 7¼s11	31	94⅛	93⅞	93⅞	— ⅜
viNYCen 6s80f	13	10⅛	9⅝	10	
viNYCen 6s90f	16	52½	52	52	—1½
viNYC 5s2013f	53	8	7	7⅛	
viNYC 5s2013r	1	6½	6½	6½	
viNYC 4½s2013f	109	7	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
viNYCen 4s98f	108	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
viNYCH 3½s97f	5	25	25	25	—1¼
NYConn 2⅞s75f	10	28	28	28	— ¾
viNYLW 4½s73f	5	13	13	13	— ¼
viNYLW 4s73f	5	13	13	13	+ ⅛
viNYNH 4½s22f	27	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
viNYNH 4s07f	11	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
viNYPut 4s93f	5	10½	10½	10½	+2½
NYS EG 8½s75	5	102	102	102	+ ⅛
NYTel 9½s2010	80	110½	109½	110½	— ½
NYTel 8s2003	250	102⅛	101¼	101½	— ⅛
NYTel 7⅞s2006	224	100⅛	99	99⅝	— ⅜
NYTel 4½s91	14	69	68½	68½	—1½
NYTel 4½s93	6	64⅛	63½	64⅛	— ⅛
NYTel 3⅝s96	10	57	57	57	+1
NiagMP 4⅞s87	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
NiagMP 3⅛s83	7	69½	66⅞	69½	+1
NorW 4.85s2015	3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	+ ⅛
Norfk&Wn 4s96	28	57½	57⅛	57½	— ⅛
Norlin Ind 9s88	9	95	95	95	
NorAPh cv4⅝92	36	59⅛	58	59	+1
NorIlIG 8½s76	59	102½	101	101⅛	— ½
NorInPS 8¼75	15	101	101	101	— ⅛
NorNG 9½s90	25	108	107	107½	— ½
NorNG 8½s74	26	101⅛	100	100	—1½
Nor Nat G 8s91	18	101⅛	101	101⅛	+ ⅛
NorNG 4⅝s77	1	90	90	90	
NorNG 4⅝s78	9	87⅛	87⅛	87⅛	— ⅛
NorNG 4½s76	1	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	
NorNG 4½s84	5	77	77	77	
NorNG 4⅝s83	25	77	77	77	— ⅛
NorNG 3⅛s73	5	98¼	98¼	98¼	— ¼
NorPac 4s97	3	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	—2
NorPac 3s2047	32	37⅛	36⅛	37⅛	+ ½
NoPac 3s2047r	9	36½	36½	36½	
NorStaP 8⅞s74	19	101	100⅞	100⅞	—3-16
NorStaP 5s90	15	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—1⅜
NorStaP 2⅞s75	21	90	90	90	— ⅛
NSP Wis 4⅝87	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	+1½
NSP Wis 2⅞s77	12	84	84	84	+1
Northp cv4⅞87	58	70	70	70	—1½
NwstInd 7½s94	55	87	84½	84½	—1½
NwnBell 7⅞s	47	101	100½	101	— ⅛
Nw Bl 7½s2005	28	98½	98½	98½	+ ⅛
NwnBell 6⅞s79	12	97⅛	96¾	96¾	
Oaklnd cv4⅞87	26	54⅛	53	54	+2
OccidP cv7½96	290	83⅜	80⅛	80½	—2⅛
Ogden cv5s93	47	63	62	62	—1
OhBelT 7½s2011	27	97½	96½	96¼	—1⅛
OhBellT 6⅞s78	10	96	96	96	— ¼
Ohio Edis 3s74	5	95	95	95	— ¼
Ohio Pw 6⅝s79	9	95⅛	95	95	— ¼
Okla G 4⅛s87	5	73⅛	73	73⅛	+1
Okla G 2⅞s75	15	92½	92½	92½	
OtisEl cv6½s95	57	95⅛	94½	94½	+ ⅛
Owenll cv4½92	113	71	70½	70½	— ½
PacGE 8⅞s2002	23	109	107	108⅛	— ⅛
PacGE 7½2004	47	97½	97	97½	— ½
PacGE 7½s2003	21	98⅛	97½	97½	—1⅛
PacGE 8s2003	5	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛	
Pac G&E 5s89	10	75⅛	75⅛	75⅛	
Pac G&E 5s91	22	75	74⅛	74½	— ½
Pac GE 4⅝s92	10	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	+ ⅛
Pac GE 4½s86	9	73¼	73¼	73¼	
PacGE 4⅞s90	89	71	69⅞	70	—7
PGE 4½s96 JJ	19	67⅝	67	67	—1⅜
PGE 4½s96KK	2	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	—1⅛
Pac GE 4¼s95	9	65	65	65	—2⅛
Pac GE 3⅞s78	24	83¼	82½	82½	— ¾
Pac GE 3⅞s85	5	67¼	67¼	67¼	—1⅛
Pac GE 3⅜s88	12	66¼	66⅛	66⅛	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s74	77	96	95 21-32	95 21-32	
Pac G&E 3s77	36	83⅛	83	83½	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s79	12	77	77	77	
Pac GE 2⅞s80	12	74	74	74	+ ½
PacGTran 8s90	36	100½	99⅞	99⅞	—3⅛
PacNwTel 8⅛s	121	107⅛	106¼	107½	— ⅛
PacNwTel 7s79	20	100	100	100	+ ½
Pac SwA 6s87	40	77½	76⅞	77¼	
PacT&T 9⅛s	153	108⅛	107	107½	—2½
PacT&T 8⅝s	105	107⅛	106	106	—1
Pac T&T 8.65s	92	107	106	106⅞	+ ⅛
Pac T&T 7.80s	56	100¼	100	100¼	
PacT&T 7⅝s09	378	98⅛	97½	97⅞	— ½
PacT&T 7¼s80	412	99½	98⅞	99⅛	— ⅜
PacT&T 7¼s08	20	95¼	94⅛	95	+ ¼
PacT&T 4⅝s88	25	73	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
PacT&T 3½s81	3	76	76	76	+ ½
PacT&T 3¼s78	18	82¾	82¾	82¾	
PacT&T 3⅛s83	3	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
PacT&T 3⅛s87	7	63⅞	63¼	63⅞	+1⅛
PacT&T 2⅞s86	5	60	60	60	+ ⅛
PAA 11¼s86	222	103	100½	101	—1½
PAA 11⅛s86	406	102	100⅛	100¼	— ¾
PAA cv7½s98	471	82½	81½	82½	— ½
PAA cv 5¼s89	479	50	48	48⅝	—2½
PAA cv 4⅞s79	18	120½	120	120	— ¼
PAA cv 4½s84	39	68¾	68½	68½	—2⅛
PAA cv 4½s86	406	44½	41½	43	—2
Paprct cv5¼94	14	67¼	67¼	67⅜	
Park H cv4s92	55	57⅛	57	57	
viPennC 6½s93f	1	54	54	54	—1⅜
PennDx cv5s82	90	79⅛	79⅛	79½	
Penney 8⅝s95	33	109⅝	109½	109½	— ½
PennyF 7⅞s91	25	100	99½	100	—1⅛
Penney 4½s84	15	73½	73¼	73½	
PennCo cv9s94	42	92	90	90	
Pen PwLt 3s75	2	90½	90½	90½	+ ¼
viPa RR 4⅛81f	40	13⅝	12½	12½	— ¾
viPa RR 4⅛84f	70	14	12¾	14	+1¼
viPaRR 3⅛s85f	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Pennzoil 8⅝s76	34	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Pennzoil 8⅝s95	54	99	98	98⅛	+ ⅛
Pennzo l 7½s88	25	93¼	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅜
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	1	90¼	90⅜	90¼	— ⅜
Pennzl cv5½96	64	76	74	75	—1
Peoria E 4s90f	1	40	40	40	
Pepsi cv4⅜96	158	136½	135	135½	—1⅛
Pfizer cv4s97	533	113	109½	110	—3
Phila El 9s95	37	108⅝	108	108⅝	— ⅛
Phila El 8¼s96	14	104	103	103½	—1⅛
Phila El 8s75	78	101½	100⅝	101	+ ¼
PhilEl 7⅜s2000	33	100½	98⅞	98⅞	—1⅛
Phila El 7½s98	11	99¼	98⅞	99	+ ⅛
Phila El 6½s93	15	86½	86¼	86½	— ¼
Phila El 6⅛s97	12	83½	83⅜	83½	
Phila El 5s89	34	76	74¼	76	+ ⅝
Phila El 4⅝s87	3	73½	73¼	73¼	—1¼
Phila El 4½s94	6	67	67	67	
Phila El 4⅜s86	4	71½	71½	71½	— ½
Phila El 3⅜s83	3	68	68	68	— ½
Phila El 2⅝s78	10	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
PhilMor cv6s94	20	433	433	433	+18½
Philip In 10s77	36	102⅛	102	102	— ½
Ph IIP 7⅝s2001	67	100½	99½	99⅞	— ¼
Pillsby cv4⅜89	46	85½	83	83	—6
PCC&SL 5s75f	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Pittston cv4s97	58	55	54⅞	54⅞	—1⅛
PotEl 9½s2005	37	109⅝	109	109⅝	— ½
PotElP 7¼s07	5	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	+2⅛
PPG Ind 9s95	15	111	108	108	—4
ProctG 7s2002	10	97½	97⅜	97⅜	— ½
Proct G 3⅞s81	7	80⅜	80	80	— ⅛
PubSEG 9s95	96	106½	105⅞	105½	— ½
PubSEG 5s2037	6	66	66	66	—1
PubSEG 4⅝s77	48	90⅝	87⅝	90	—1
PubSvIn 8¼s74	12	100½	100⅝	100⅝	— ¼
PubSvIn 7s2002	8	90	90	90	—3½
PuerRTel 8.70s	5	99¼	99¼	99¼	— ½
Pullman 5⅞s97	3	81	81	81	+1
Pullm Tr 10s85	44	113	112⅝	112⅝	— ⅜
PullmTr 8¾s85	5	103⅜	103½	103⅜	— ¾
Purex cv4⅞s94	88	71½	71⅛	71⅛	— ⅜
Quak St O 9s95	1	108	108	108	+ ⅛
RCA 9¼s90	5	110½	110½	110½	+ ½
RCA 9s75	158	103¼	102	102½	—1¼
RCA cv 4½s92	205	72½	71½	72	— ½
RapAm69 7s94	118	62⅞	61½	61½	— ⅝
RapAm72 7s94	87	62½	61	61⅝	+ ⅛
RapidAm 6s88	396	58⅝	57	57⅝	+ ⅝
Ray M 10⅞s75	98	102⅝	102	102⅞	+ ⅝
RdgBa cv5½s88	10	95	95	95	—1
Reeves cv4s91	28	68	68	68	—1
Rep Stl 8.90s95	33	104	103½	104	

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Rep Stl 4⅜s85	13	76½	76½	76½	
Rever cv5½s92	55	57	55½	57	+1
Reyind 7⅞s2001	10	97¼	97¼	97¼	
ReyM cv4½s91	65	59½	58⅛	58½	— ⅛
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	55	101⅛	100½	100⅞	— ⅛
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	22	102⅛	101	102	
Revn Tob 7s89	6	90⅝	90⅛	90⅛	— ⅛
RiegelT cv5s93	27	66	66	66	
RochT cv4¼94	39	107½	104	105¼	—2⅛
RockInt 8.3 6⅞s1	0	103	102⅛	102⅛	—
RockInt 7.3s77	18	98½	98	98	—1¼
Rockin cv4½s91	23	67⅜	65	66⅛	+1½
Rohr cv 5¼s86	40	72	71	71	—1
RyderS 11½s98	57	118¼	117⅜	117⅝	—
SafewySt 7.40s	10	96	96	96	—3
SLSF 5s2006f	7	55	54⅛	55	+ ½
StLouSF 4s97	7	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	—
StReg cv4⅞s97	27	91	89	89	—2
Sanders cv5s92	52	50½	49¼	50	—1
SaFeIn cv6¼98	98	86½	85¼	85¾	—
SaFePip 8⅞s80	24	102½	102⅛	102⅛	—
Schlitz 7.30s96	15	94	94	94	—
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	56	102½	101	101	—
SCM cv 5½s88	73	66	64⅞	64⅞	—
SbdCstL 8.35s	20	102¼	102¼	102¼	
Seagrm 7½s78	3	100	100	100	—
Searle 7s95	3	108	108	108	—
Sears R 8⅞s95	55	109	107	108	+
Sears R 8⅛s76	228	102⅛	101	102⅛	
Sears R 6⅞s93	42	91½	91	91	—
Sears R 4¾s83	101	83½	81¾	83⅛	—
SearsR Ac 5s82	15	83	81⅞	81⅞	+
SearsAc 4⅝s77	10	89⅛	89⅛	89⅛	—
SealrnL cv6s94	282	26½	25½	25½	—
ServPL 3.20s82	25	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
ShellO 8½s2000	8	105½	105½	105½	—
ShellOil 5.30s92	11	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	—
Shell Oil 4⅝s86	5	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	+
SherW cv4½s95	35	91½	91	91½	—
Signal 8.85s94	47	101¼	100⅛	101	—
Sinclair 4.60s88	10	76	74⅛	74⅛	—
Sinclr cv4⅝s86	26	133	129½	129½	—
Singer 8¼s76	40	101	100⅛	100⅛	—
SkellyO 8.15s76	10	101	101	101	
Skil Cp cv5s92	24	80	79	79	—
Smith AO 10¼	12	110¼	110	110	—
Socony 4¼s93	19	69¾	69½	69⅝	—
Sol B cv4½s92	7	71	70	70	—
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	4	103¼	103¼	103¼	—
SoCenBl 7⅝s07	10	96⅜	95⅜	96⅜	—
SoCenBl 7⅛s12	17	97	96⅞	97	
SoesBk cv4⅞97	10	101½	101½	101½	
SoBell TT 9.05s	159	108⅝	108¼	108¼	+
SoBellT 7⅞s13	171	99¼	98⅛	98½	—
SoBellTel 7.60s	77	99	98⅛	99	+
SoBell 7⅝s2010	51	97½	96	96	—
SoBellTel 7s78	47	100⅛	100	100	—
SoBellT 6⅞s79	15	94½	94½	94½	—
SoBell TT 3s79	1	79½	79½	79½	+
So BellT 2¾s85	3	62½	62½	62½	
SoCalE cv3⅞s80	55	76½	75⅞	76¼	+
SoCalGas 8.85s	39	107¼	106	107¼	
SoCntGs 9¼s95	41	108	107½	107½	—
SoNGas 9⅛s76	54	104	103	103	—
SoNGas 7.70s91	8	99	99	99	
SoNEngT 8⅛s	29	103	102	103	
SoPac 5⅛s83	10	81½	81	81	—
SoPac 4½s81	11	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	
S PacOr 4⅛s77	4	90⅝	90⅝	90⅝	
SoPac 2⅞s86	7	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Thomson & McKinnon Auchincloss Inc.

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an agreement to combine their businesses.

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American Exchange

Week Ended July 7, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close Ch
SyntexCorp	262,100	91⅞	88½	88⅛+
McCullOil	174,000	6½	5⅛	6⅛+
FedResrcs	162,000	3	1¾	2⅞+
TWA wt	140,500	5⅞	5⅛	5⅛—
ChampHome	105,500	4⅞	4⅛	4⅞ -
Teleprompt	98,400	16⅞	15⅛	15⅞—
PatoGold	96,600	9⅛	6⅞	9⅛+
GiantYell	83,700	11⅛	10	11⅛+
BrownForB	68,100	23	21⅛	21⅛—
MamMart	64,100	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛+

Volume: 5,869,435 shares.
Year to date: 402,397,130 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,322.
Advances: 375; declines: 644; unchanged: 303.
New highs: 6; new lows: 191.

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended July 7, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close Ch
KresgoSS	400,100	33⅞	31⅛	32⅞— 1
IntTelTel	394,900	31	29¼	30¼—
FedNatMtg	374,600	16⅞	15⅛	16⅞+
Benguet	345,700	5	4	4½+
AmTel&Tel	327,700	51⅞	50¾	51 —
HerculeInc	299,100	32¼	28½	29 —
FstNatCity	286,600	40⅞	37⅛	38 —
Natomas	276,800	39½	28½	30½—
AvonProd	269,800	120⅞	110	112¼—1
GenMotors	239,600	66⅞	65⅛	65⅛—
UAL Inc	224,800	16⅞	15⅛	15⅞—
GulfOil	224,600	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛ -
EngelhMin	224,300	16⅛	15	15⅛—
GenElec	218,300	57⅛	55⅛	56⅛—
Polaroid	218,000	135⅞	129⅞	130 —
OccidenPet	217,400	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞—
ExxonCp	216,700	98½	96⅞	96¼—
McDonald	208,300	314	295	300⅛—1
IntPaper	206,300	34⅛	33	33⅛— 1

Issues traded in: 1,931.
Advances: 578; declines: 812; unchanged: 543.
Issues traded in: ..m...m...m..m
New highs: 9; lows: 412.

Volume

Last week	40,557,460 shar
Week ago	61,907,460 shar
Year ago	55,375,002 shar
1973	1,979,345,502 sha
1972	2,233,384,719 sha
1971	2,192,814,027 sha

Market Averages

Week Ended July 7, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Chg
30 Indust.	890.20	865.82	870.11	—
20 Transp.	157.95	153.74	155.83	—
15 Utils.	101.96	99.89	100.83	—
65 Stocks	271.04	264.81	266.27	—
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	104.16	100.87	101.38	— 2

Bank Stock Quotation

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	As
Bankamerica	41	
Baystate Corporation	31	
Cleveland Trust	91¼	
Detroit Bank and Trust	43⅞	
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	39	
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	33	
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	37¼	
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	27⅞	
Girard Trust	47½	
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	40	
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	36	
Lincoln First Banks	37½	
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	48⅞	
Nat. City Bank Cleveland	28¼	
New England Merch. Boston	19⅞	
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	23¼	
Pitts Nat. Corporation	31⅞	
Prov. Nat. Corporation	30¼	
Secur. Pac. Corporation	23½	
Shawmut Ass. Boston	45¾	
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	40⅞	
U.S. Trust New York	48⅞	
Unit. Va. Bankshares	33¼	
Virginia Nat. Bank	39⅝	

Treasury Bills

Due	Bid	Asked
July 12	7.90	7.38
July 19	7.77	7.37
July 26	7.87	7.29
July 31	7.83	7.30
Aug. 2	7.83	7.31
Aug. 9	7.79	7.33
Aug. 16	7.79	7.39
Aug. 23	7.83	7.43
Aug. 28	7.84	7.50
Aug. 30	7.87	7.55
Sept. 6	7.87	7.59
Sept. 13	7.89	7.65
Sept. 20	7.91	7.69
Sept. 25	7.90	7.60
Sept. 27	7.94	7.82
Oct. 4	7.92	7.84
Oct. 11	7.96	7.73
Oct. 18	7.96	7.74
Oct. 23	7.96	7.55
Oct. 25	7.94	7.64
Nov. 1	7.94	7.70
Nov. 8	7.94	7.70
Nov. 15	7.94	7.68
Nov. 20	7.93	7.75
Nov. 23	7.94	7.70
Nov. 29	7.94	7.72
Dec. 6	7.90	7.70
Dec. 13	7.89	7.69
Dec. 18	7.83	7.65
Dec. 20	7.89	7.69
Dec. 27	7.88	7.74
Jan. 3, 1974	7.96	7.86
Jan. 15	7.81	7.57
Feb. 12	7.84	7.54
Mar. 12	7.78	7.50
Apr. 9	7.71	7.43
May 7	7.71	7.31
June 4	7.68	7.60
Bond '92-87, 4¼s	74.30	75.30
Bond '93-88, 4s	74.2	75.8

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Prices valid until July 23, 1973.

كما في الأصل

New York Bond Sales

(Continued from Page 7)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
SouthRy 5s94	12	71	69	69	—1¼
SoPac 5¾s96	9	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	— ¼
Sw BelTel 8¾s	132	107⅝	107	107¾	+ ⅜
SwBellT 7¾s	35	101⅛	100	100	—1⅞
SwBellT 7¾s12	5	97½	96	96	—1½
SwBellT 7s78	3	98½	98½	98½	—1½
SwBellT 6⅜s	128	97¼	89⅝	89⅝	—1⅛
SwBellT 3¾s83	10	69⅞	69⅝	69⅝	—2
Spiegel 5¼s83	30	76	73⅛	73⅛	—4
Sprag cv4½s92	10	59	49	52	—1
StBrand 6⅜s93	30	91¼	91	91	— ⅛
Std Init cv 5s87	2	100	100	100	
StdOilCal 7s96	95	95⅝	94½	94½	—1¼
St O Cal 5¼s92	43	85	84	84¾	+ ⅛
St O Cal 4⅝s83	15	80	78⅝	79	—1⅛
Std OilInd 6s91	35	86⅞	86¼	86¼	—1
Std OilInd 6s98	38	85	84	84	+1¼
StOilInd cv5s96	299	126	124	125⅞	— ⅛
Std O In 4½s83	31	79⅝	78⅛	78⅛	—1⅛
Std O In 3⅛s82	8	72	71⅝	71⅝	—1⅜
StdO NJ 7¾s74	44	96	95	96	+ ½
StOOh 8½s2000	13	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞	— ⅛
StOilOh 7.60s99	5	99	99	99	—2
Std Packg 6s90	11	62	60	60	
StPkg cv5¼s90	45	53	51⅞	51⅞	—1⅜
StProd cv6½s90	77	77½	76	76	—2
Staui Ch 8⅜s95	10	102	102	102	+ ½
Stauff cv4½s91	42	88⅛	88	88	— ⅜
Steven cv4s90	94	61	60	60⅞	— ⅛
Storer cv4½s86	15	62⅞	62½	62⅝	+ ¼
SuavSh cv5s97	69	43⅛	43	43	
SunOil 8½s2000	25	106	106	106	— ¼
Sun Oil 7¾s76	55	100⅛	100	100⅛	— ⅛
Sunbm 5¼s92	15	80	79½	80	— ½
Sundst cv5s93	32	60⅜	59	59	—3
Sunray 4⅞s87	10	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝	
SunsiM cv6½s89	67	92⅞	91	91½	—1½
SurvyF cv5s84	55	99	98	98½	— ½
SutroMtg 6⅝s87	19	78½	78	78	— ½
SwiftCo 7⅝s78	31	100	99	99	—1
Sybron cv4½s87	17	72	72	72	
Talcott 9⅜s76	10	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+1
TalcotN cv6s94	3	65½	65½	65½	
Tappn cv5½s94	15	70⅛	69	70⅛	+1⅞
Teledy 7⅞s94	5	95	95	95	
Teledyne 7s99	125	80	77½	77½	+1⅜
Teledy cv3¼s92	68	48½	47	47½	—1⅛
Telex Cp 9s96	135	53	50	51½	—1⅛
Tennco 10⅛s78	48	107⅛	107	107¼	— ¼
Tenneco 8⅜s75	213	100⅜	99½	100⅛	— ⅛
Tenneco 7s93	27	87½	85	85	—2⅛
Tennco cv6¼s92	97	92	90	90	—2
Tenneco 6s79	71	89	86½	88⅜	— ⅛
TennV Au 9¼s	88	111½	111	111	— ½
TennV Au 8⅞s	68	103⅝	102	103¼	+1¼
TennV Au 8s74	68	101½	100⅛	100⅛	— ½
TVA 7.40s97D	222	97⅝	96⅞	96⅞	—1⅛
TVA 7.40s97Dr	15	98⅞	98⅜	98⅞	
TVA 7.35s97B	205	96½	95⅝	95⅝	—1⅛
TVA 7.35s97Br	44	97½	97½	97½	
TVA 7.35s97C	492	96⅞	95⅝	95⅝	—1⅛
TVA 7.35s97Cr	45	98	97	97	
TVA 7.35s98A	82	97	95⅞	95⅞	—1⅜
TVA 7.35s98B	199	96⅞	95⅞	95⅞	—1⅛
TennVaAu 7¼s	52	109⅛	100	100	— ½
TennVaAu 7s97	245	93⅝	92⅛	92⅛	—1
Tesoro cv5¼s89	39	93	92	92	+ ⅜
Texaco 7¾s2001	40	102⅝	101	102¼	
Texaco 5¾s97	14	81⅝	81¼	81¼	— ½
TexasCo 3⅜s83	50	73⅛	73	73	— ½
Tex NO 3⅝s90	2	57¼	57¼	57¼	—3½
Tex Pac 5s2000	5	63	63	63	+1⅞
Texfi cv4⅝s96	20	55⅛	54⅞	55⅛	— ⅜
Textron 8.60s75	8	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	—1⅛
Textron 5⅞s92	2	84½	84½	84½	— ⅜
TWA 11s86	105	108⅞	107⅜	108⅛	— ⅛
TWA 10s85	152	103½	101½	101½	—2
TWA 6½s78F	197	84	83	83⅞	+ ⅞
TWA cv5s94	313	64	62	63⅛	— ¼
TWA cv4s92	222	48½	47⅝	47⅝	—1⅛
Travler 8.75s95	38	108⅜	108	108⅜	+1⅛
TRWInc 8⅜s75	25	101	100½	100½	—1⅛
TylerCp cv5s93	10	64	64	64	
UGI Cp 8⅝s75	2	102	101⅜	101⅜	+ ⅜
UnCarb 5.30s97	90	78¼	77⅜	77⅝	— ⅜
UnCorp cv6s88	8	64	63	63⅞	— ⅜
Un OCal 8¼s76	103	101⅝	101	101⅛	— ⅛
UPacC cv4⅝s99	61	103⅛	101⅝	101⅝	—1¼
Un Pac 8⅝s85	9	110½	109	109	— ½
UnAirL cv5s91	371	67	63⅛	64	—3⅛
U AirL cv4¼s92	241	52⅛	51⅝	52⅛	— ⅜
UAirc cv5⅝s91	1	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝	— ⅛
UAirc cv4½s92	150	61⅛	60	60⅛	— ⅜
UnBrnd 9¼s98	96	85⅝	84	84¾	— ½
Un Brnd 6⅝s88	107	65¼	62⅞	62⅞	—2⅝
U Bran cv5½s94	100	56½	55⅞	56	+ ¼
UnGas Cp 5s80	1	85½	85½	85½	+ ⅜
UnGasC 4⅝s77	7	89¼	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
UnGas P 10¼s	2	110	110	110	+ ⅛
UnGasP 8⅜s89	45	100	99½	99½	—1⅜
UnGasP 5⅝s80	4	87½	85⅞	85⅞	— ⅜
UnGasP 5⅛s88	20	86⅛	86	86	— ⅛
UnGasP 5⅜s82	5	82½	82½	82½	— ⅛
UnGasP 5⅞s77	16	91	90	90	—1
UnGasP 5⅜s78	35	85	84⅞	84⅞	—4⅛
UnGasP 5s78	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	+ ⅛
UnGasP 4⅝s75	9	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	— ⅜
UnMrch 9¼s95	105	106½	103	103	—3⅜
U Nuclr cv5s88	195	74	56	57⅛	+1⅛
US Hm cv5⅛s96	44	60½	58	58⅛	—2⅛
US Leas 9¼s74	14	101	100	100	—1
US NBore 6¾s	20	96	95	95	—1
US Plywd 8s96	10	103¼	100¼	100¼	—2¼
US Ply 4½s90	15	71	71	71	
US Stl 7⅝s2001	87	102	100	100	—1½
US Steel 4⅝s96	359	66⅛	64⅛	65¼	— ⅛
US Steel 4½s86	28	77½	77	77	— ⅜
US Steel 4s83	19	77⅛	77	77	— ⅛
Unit Ut 9¼s75	8	102	102	102	
UnitUtil cv5s93	13	81⅜	81¼	81¼	+ ⅜
UV Ind cv5¼s93	74	70	68½	68½	— ½
UV Ind 5⅜s95	1	58	58	58	+1
Vanad cv4½s76	3	87¼	87¼	87½	
Vendo cv4½s80	8	75½	75	75	— ⅛
VerYNuc 9⅜s98	32	108⅛	108	108⅛	— ⅜
VaEIP cv3⅝s86	30	72⅛	72	72½	— ½
VaE Pw 2⅞s75	5	92¼	92¼	92¼	
VirgRy inc6s08	4	77	76¼	77	+ ¾
Virg Ry 3s95	5	55	55	55	—2
Wabash 7¾s77	10	99½	99¼	99¼	
Wabash 4¼s91	11	54⅛	54⅛	54⅛	— ⅜
Wabash 4s81	5	75	75	75	+3
Walarn cv5½s91	36	76	75	75	—1
WallM cv6¼s91	3	78½	78½	78½	—1⅛
WeanU cv5¼s93	121	43½	42	42	
Wean 5½s93n	29	43½	42½	43½	+1
WellsFar 7⅞s97	5	97	97	97	
WWShr 4s2351f	31	10¼	9¼	9⅞	—1⅛
WnArL cv5¼s93	52	84½	84	84½	
WnAutoS 7.85s	12	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+1
Wn Elec 8⅜s95	40	106	104	104	—1
Wn Elec 7½s96	20	99½	99½	99½	— ⅜
Wn Md 5½s32	5	82½	82⅝	82⅝	+1½
WU Cp cv5¼s97	402	60¼	57	57	—2½
WnUnT 8.45s96	8	99½	99	99½	— ½
WnUnT 8.10s98	7	98⅞	98⅝	98⅝	— ½
WnUnTel 6½s89	23	85	84⅝	84⅝	— ¼
WnUnTel 5¼s87	15	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ½
WnUn Tel 5s92	20	70¼	69⅝	69⅝	—1¼
WestgCre 8⅝s	60	102⅞	102	102	+1½
WestgCre 7.40s	59	98	95	95	—5⅛
WestgCre 7.20s	10	97¼	97	97	—1
WestgEl 8⅝s95	40	106⅛	105⅛	105⅜	— ⅜
WestgEl 5⅜s92	15	80	80	80	—1
Weyrh 8⅝s2000	5	106½	105½	105½	—1½
Weyrhsr 8⅛s76	55	101⅜	100⅞	101⅛	— ⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	28	99⅞	99⅛	99⅛	— ⅞
Weyerh 5.25s91	35	80½	78⅞	78⅞	—2⅛
WhieSt cv3⅝s75	10	90	90	90	
WhitCn cv5¼s92	32	73	71	73	+2
WhitM cv5¼s93	29	59	58	59	
Whittkr 10s88	36	85	83½	85	+1⅛
Whittkr 9⅝s93	28	84	84	84	— ½
Whitkr cv4½s88	25	46¼	45	46	+1¼
Wickes cv5⅛s94	33	66	65	65⅞	+1
WlliRs cv5½s89	43	69	66½	66½	—4½
WlliRs cv4½s92	34	65½	65	65½	+ ½
Wms Cos 11s81	124	105⅞	105	105	— ½
Wms cv5.65s91	26	100	99½	100	—1½
Wis Cen 4s2004	4	50½	50½	50½	
Wis Tel 7⅛s2002	6	92	92	92	—4⅛
Womet cv5½s94	19	73	72	73	
Wyly cv7½s95	389	36½	35	36⅞	+⅜
Xerox cv6s95	731	175½	165	165	—11½
YonkEP 2⅞s76	13	84½	84	84	— ⅛
YngSh 10½s2000	29	112	112	112	
Zapata cv4⅞s88	52	67	64⅞	64⅞	—1
Zapat cv4⅞s88B	23	67	65	67	+2
Zapat cv4⅞s88C	84	66½	65½	66½	+1
Zayre cv5⅝s94	10	65¼	65	65	
Zurn cv5¼s94	5	74	74	74	

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Austr Inl5½s85	1	85	85	85	
Chile 3s93	47	61	60	60	— ⅛
Ital C Con 3s77	1	98	98	98	+1
ItalPUt 3s77	5	98	98	98	
Mexico 8⅛s87	19	97	97	97	+ ½
Mexico 8⅛s97	15	94	93½	93½	— ½
Mexico 6½s79	10	90	90	90	—1
Nippon TT 6s76	5	97½	97½	97½	+ ⅛
Nippon TT 6s77	5	96⅜	96⅜	96⅜	+1⅜
Nippon 5⅜s80	6	91	91	91	
Nova Scot 9s76	15	102	100⅞	102	— ½
Poland 8s50xf	2	41	41	41	
Pol as 4½s63xf	1	31	31	31	+1
Pol as4½s68f	7	33	31	33	+2⅞
Silesa 4½s 58xf	1	35	35	35	+2
SoEurP 5½s82	3	86½	86½	86½	— ½

Over-Counter

(Continued from Page 7)

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
BlyvrzhtGM .39e	1680	10¼	8⅝	10¼	+1⅝
Brilund Min Ltd	27	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
BuffelsfnG .18e	814	30½	24⅞	30½	+5⅝
DeBeersMin .19e	576	9¾	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
Fiat Spa .30e	37	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
FreeStGM 2.05e	1246	24¾	22⅞	24½	+3⅞
FujiPhotF .20r	252	12½	12⅛	12⅛	
GLC Graphic un		2½	2½	2½	
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	36	69½	63½	69	+5½
HondaMot .54e	56	66	64⅝	65½	+ ½
IDB Bkhld pf.50e	21	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
KansaiEIP 1.45e	9	37½	37⅛	37½	+ ½
KirinBrew .20e	874	16⅛	15⅜	15⅝	— ¾
Kloof Gold .52e	1665	19⅝	17	19⅝	+2½
NissanMot .14r	3	19⅞	19⅜	19⅞	+1⅛
OverseasInns SA	4	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Philips Gloeian	230	19½	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
PresB GM 1.26e	519	26½	23⅝	26½	+2⅛
PresSteynG .37e	780	28	24½	28	+3⅝
Rank Organisin	2851	10⅜	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
StHelenaG 1.08e	255	33⅞	27⅝	33½	+6
Telef deMex .78e	103	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	
TokioMarF .77e	72	177	166½	171	+1
TokyoShiBEl .70e	12	25½	24	25½	+2¼
ToyotaMot .20r	53	30⅜	30½	30⅜	+ ⅛
VaalReefEx .93e	1286	36½	32⅞	35½	+3½
WalkomGM .37e	882	7⅞	6¼	7⅞	+1⅜
WestDriefG 2.45e	440	49½	43½	48½	+5¼
WnDeepLv 1.05e	2202	21⅞	17⅝	21½	+3⅛
WnHolding 2.85e	435	43⅜	37	43⅜	+7½
ZambianAn .51e	117	5	4⅜	5	+⅛

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12		6⅛	6⅞	
AmBkrInsFla .20	29	10⅝	11	+⅛
ABkrLtFla .20b	z38	15	16½	— ½
AmFamily Lfe	11	15	15½	
AmFidelLfe .08b	166	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅛
AmFndrsLf .10b		12	12¾	
Am Guarnty Fin	4	4⅞	4⅝	
AmHerltagLf .26	6	18⅛	19	
Am Income Life		9¼	10¼	
AmIntlGrp .26	76	67⅞	67⅞	+1¼
AmIntRein .15h	21	52	53½	+1
AmIntGrp pf 2		200	205	+3
AmInvstLfe .15r		2⅛	2⅜	
AmNatlFinl .38	6	8	8⅝	+ ⅛
AmPioneer Cp	8	5⅛	5⅜	
Am Reinsur 1.08	11	34⅞	35⅛	+ ⅛
Am Reserve .20	105	17	17⅜	+ ½
AmStatesLf .05e	4	11¼	11⅜	+ ⅛
AmUndrwritr .22	26	13½	14½	— ½
AssocMadis .25r	22	4⅞	5½	
BMA Corp .45e	16	19⅛	19⅝	+ ½
BnkrsSecLf .20		8⅛	9⅛	
BeneficNat Cp		3⅛	3⅜	
BenefStdA .40		6⅞	7⅜	
BenefStdB .40	6	6⅞	7⅛	
CalifWnSta .48a		15⅝	16½	
CaroCasual .10e		2⅞	3¼	
CentennlCp .28e	36	40⅞	41½	+ ¼
ChaseNat Life		7¾	8⅝	
Chubb Corp 1.12	54	47⅞	48⅜	+ ⅛
CoastalSta Cp	4	5⅝	6	— ⅛
College Univ	1	11⅛	12¼	
ColonLf&Ac .20	23	31⅛	33	
Columbia Natl		3⅛	3⅝	— ⅛
Combine Ins .49a	762	12⅝	13⅝	+ ⅜
ConnGenIns .60	303	47⅞	47⅜	+2½
ContAmLfe .76	2	15¼	16¼	— ⅛
CottonState Lfe		6⅞	7⅜	
Criterion Ins .24	33	57	59	
CriterionIns wt	2	16½	17½	— ⅛
Crum&Forst 1.20	106	24½	25	+ ⅛
CrumFor pf2.40		76	80	
DurhamLife .64	z3	25	26	— ½
ERC Corp .52	92	31	32½	— ½
EducatExec .10	3	27⅛	28¼	— ⅛
EldoradoGen s	6	4	4⅝	
EmpFirMar .10e	45	7⅝	8⅛	+ ½
Empire Gen	16	3	3⅜	— ⅛
EmployrCas .80a	2	30	32	
EquitLfeIowa .36	3	18⅛	19¼	
EquitLfWash .36		20⅜	21⅜	
Excelsior NY .54		13⅛	14⅛	
Family Life	10	9⅛	10⅛	
FarmNewWL .12	3	55½	57½	
Farmers Grp .76	35	46	47	
FidelCpVa .20	84	4⅞	5	— ⅛
FidelUnLfe .40e	108	18⅝	18⅞	— ⅛
FstAmFin .28	1	14⅞	15½	+ ¼
FstColonyLfe .24	106	8⅛	8⅝	
FstExecutive Cp	239	11	12	
FstFederLf .32a		13⅛	14⅛	
FstMtg NoCaro	2	16¼	17¼	— ¼
First United Inc		2½	2⅞	
FoundatnFinl Cp	5	1½	1¾	
Founders Finl	6	2¼	2½	
Franklin Lfe .54	154	22¼	22⅝	— ⅛
GL Enterprises	32	1⅜	2⅛	
Gen Reinsur .40	25	198	202	+2
GeoWashCp .12	9	9	9⅜	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	24	13½	14	
GovtEmpln .64a	145	45	45½	+1¼
GovtEmplyln wt	2	28⅜	29⅜	+ ½
GovtEmpLfe .24	2	63⅞	64⅞	
GtCornwlth Lf	1	4	4⅞	
GtEastn Mgmt	2	1	1⅜	
Gt Equity Finl	2	13	13⅝	— ⅛
Gt Southn Cp .30	5	13⅛	13⅝	+ ¼
Guaranty Nat		4⅝	5¼	
Hamilton Intl	16	1⅞	2⅛	
Hamiltn Nat .10e		3	4	
HanoverIns .50	3	13⅜	14½	— ¼
HartfStmBlr 1.56	z25	40	41½	
HomeBenef .84	7	28⅜	29⅜	—1¼
HomeSecurLf .50		15⅛	17⅜	
HoraceMan .20e	7	8¼	9	
IndepLibty Lfe	2	5⅛	5½	
IndepLfeAcc .88	8	18⅛	19¼	
IndianaGrp .34	32	15½	16	+ ¼
Interfincl .20	44	8⅝	9⅛	— ½
Intl Holding	1	4⅛	4⅞	
InterstateCp .20	68	11½	12	— ½
InvHeritKy .07e		4⅞	6⅜	
Inv Ins Co Am	20	2½	3	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	9	19½	20½	
KansCtyLfe 2	z45	52	57	
Kemperco Co .60	137	24⅛	24⅝	+ ¼
KyCentLfe .18	9	5⅝	5⅝	
LamarLfe Cp		16	17½	
LibertyNat Lfe	80	28¼	28¾	+ ⅛
Life Am Bost s		1⅜	2½	
LifeInsGa .40	4	15¼	16	
LifeInv Inc	35	14⅞	15⅛	+ ⅛
Life Penn Fin		3⅝	4⅛	
Lifesurance Cp	z66	3	3⅛	
LincIncLf .40a		7½	8¼	
La Sou Life		5½	5⅞	
LoyalAm LifeIns		7	7½	
Manch LfeCas	5	5⅛	6⅛	
Manhatt Lfe .32e	9	5⅜	6	
MassGen Lfe	z61	5⅛	5½	
McMillenCp .08e	z38	15	17	
Mercury Gen .30	7	14	14¼	
MidwNat Ohio		8¼	9	— ¼
MidwstUnLf .47r	3	13½	14	
Modrn Am Life	4	4	4½	
ModrnSecL .10e	1	2⅜	2⅝	
MonarchCap .65e	146	10⅞	11⅛	
Monumntl Corp	3	25¼	26¼	— ¼
MotClAmIns .14	2	8⅞	9¼	+ ⅛
Mut SavLfe .30e	17	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
NN Corp .80	19	22½	23½	—1
NatLife Fla	7	2½	2⅞	
NatOldLine .20	15	5⅜	6	
NatResLf .34		9⅛	10	
NatSecurIns s	1	5⅛	5⅜	
NatWestn Lf	17	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
Nationwide A .55	130	11⅝	12	— ⅛
NationwideLf .50	z58	25	26	
North Cent		4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
NoreasinIns .72		19½	21	+ ½
NorNatLfe .12e		2⅛	2¾	
NrwstNatLfe .38	27	16⅝	16⅞	
Occidental Lfe	20	3	3⅛	— ⅛
Oh Casualty 1.04	38	41½	42	+ ½
OldRepInt .70	100	19¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
PacSid Life	10	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Pasquaney Bay		2½	3½	
PeerlessIns .48	4	10	10⅝	
Penn Life	305	2⅞	3⅛	
Penn Life wt		⅜	½	
PeopleProB .05h		6	7	
PhilaLife .44b	33	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅛
PiedmtMan .14	5	8½	9¼	— ⅛
PrefardRisk .12e	3	15½	16½	
Pres Life		4⅞	5⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .42	10	13⅞	14¼	
ProvidLfeND .24	1	8¼	9⅛	+ ⅛
ProvLfe&Acc 1.80	z30	68	71	
Reliable Lfe .66		17⅛	18⅛	
RepNatLfe .25	45	8⅜	8⅝	+ ⅛
Safeco .90	23	44⅞	45⅛	+ ⅛
StPaulCos .72	173	41⅛	42	+1⅛
Secur Am Life	1	5½	6	
SecurConn Lfe	z75	14½	15	
Security Cp 2b		33⅝	35⅜	+ ⅛
SecLfe&Acc .32	1	9⅛	9⅜	
Secur Lfe Ga		20	21½	
SoCarolns .28	12	15¼	16	
SouUnA'a .15r		4⅛	4⅞	
SouthldFin .50	7	36⅛	36⅝	
Sowstrn Lfe .80	21	37	37½	+ ½
SovereignCp .05h	15	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
StdLifeIns .20b		6⅛	6⅞	
StdSec Life	6	5	5½	
Statesm Gr .15r	9	5⅞	6⅛	
SuretyFinl .05e	2	3⅛	3⅝	
ThomJeffLf .10e	10	4⅞	5⅛	+ ¼
Time Hold .05e	4	19⅜	20⅛	
Transport Life	5	3⅜	3⅝	
Unac Intl	1	7⅛	8⅛	
Unicoa	z5	16	19	
Unicom Ins Grp	2	5⅜	6⅛	+ ⅛
UnitAmer Life		2⅞	3⅛	
UnitBenfitLfe 2		180	200	
UnitFireCas .45e		17	19	
UnitFireIns .40e		8⅞	9½	
UnitFoundrs Lf	23	1⅜	1⅝	— ⅛
UnitLiblyLf .38e	1	5⅞	6½	
UnitSav Life	14	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
UnitSvcsLfe .28a	5	16	16⅜	
Variable Annut	8	9⅛	9⅝	
Vico Corp	11	5⅛	5½	
WashngtnNat .60	17	16⅞	17⅛	
WashNat pf2.50		32	33½	
WestnCasSur .56	15	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
WestnStaLf .17b		7⅛	7⅞	
Windsor Lfe	27	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Wisc Nat Life		16⅛	17⅛	
World Svc Life	3	9⅛	10	
Zenith Nat Ins	6	6	6½	— ⅛
Zenith United	11	2⅜	3⅛	+ ⅛

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account DM Basis

S. Africa 8¾-83	105	106
Australia 8-85	104½	105½
Cassa Mezzogiorno 6½-78	92	93
Cavado 7-80	98½	99½
Centrest 8¾-85	106	107
CCA 6¾-78	100	101
CCA 6¾-80	100	101
CCA 7-84	100	101
CCA 8-86	100½	101½
CECA 6¾-86	95	96
CFE 6½-86	96½	97¼
CFE 7½-78	100½	101½
CFE 8½-79	105½	106½
Communautes Urb. 8-85	102½	103½
Credit Nat. 8-86	102½	103½
CUP 7-76	99½	100½
CUP 6¾-77	98½	99½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-88	101¼	102¼
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8¾-88	102½	103½
Escom 7-78	99	100
Escom 8¾-86	103	104
Escom 9½-80	107	108
Femento 5½-78	95	96
Greater 5¾-84	93½	94½
Imatran 6-78	96	97
Manitoba 7-89	99	100
Manitoba 9¾-83	107	108
Nancy 8-86	102½	103½
Norges Kommunalb. 7½-88	101½	102½
North Scot. 8-84	102	103
Redernes 6-80	94½	95½
Reed 6¾-83	98½	99½
Sacor 3 6¾-78	99	100
Sacor 4 6¾-77	99	100
S.D.R. 8-85	102¼	103¼
SNCF 7¾-86	100½	101½
Watney 7-84	99	100
Bass 7-81	95	96

Deutsche Marks (Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	99¾
Copenhagen 6¾-87	88½
Courtaulds 6½-87	95
Courtaulds 7¾-87	102
Daimler 8-85	107
Elec. Council 7¾-86	102
ESCOM 6¼-87	85¾
Eurofima 6¼-87	92½
EIB 7¼-83	101¼
Finland 7-82	95
Hammersley 6¾-87	92.70
IAD 6¾-87	98
ICI 6½-92	90
KHD 6¾-87	94⅞
KLM 8½-85	106
New Zealand 7-87	99½
Ontario Hydro 6½-87	94
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	100.65
Quebec 6½-87	93.70
Quebec Hydro 6½-87	93.90
Saab 7¾-86	100¾

Tenneco 7¾-86	101	
Worldbank 6½-82	98¾	
Worldbank 6½-87	100	

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-88	104¼	105¼
Bresil 8-84	103¼	104¼
CECA 8-35	106¼	107¼
ENEL 7¾-86	105	106
Eurofima 7¾-81	102½	103½

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6¾-87	98	99
EIB 7-86	100	101
Burmah 7-86	97½	98½
Cons Eur. 7-87	97½	98½
Denmark 6¾-87	92	93
Gr. Met. Hot. 6¾-87	90½	91½
Finland 7-87	92½	93½
ISE 6½-87	90¼	91¼
Oslo 6¾-87	93	94
Reed 6¾-87	93½	93½
Slater 7¼-87	94	95

French Francs

Air Liquide 8½-78	102½	103½
BASF 7½-87	98	99
Caisse N. Tele. 7½-84	100¼	101¼
EIB 7¾-81	100¼	101¼
Gervais Danone 5-87	100¼	101¼
New Zealand 7¼-87	96	97
Oslo 7¼-87	94½	95½
Petrol BP 7-80	97¾	98¾
Quebec 7¼-87	96¼	97¼
Renault 7½-87	95½	96½
Rhone-Poulenc 7½-87	99	100
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	98½	99½
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	101½	102½
World Bank 7¼-87	96	97

Guilders

ABN 6-79	98¼	99¼
Amro 7¼-80	101¼	102¼
BP 6-79	97½	98½
Euro 5¾-79	95	96
EIB 6-82	96½	97½
Govett 6½-79	99	100
KLM 6-79	94½	95½
Mees 5¾-79	95¼	96¼
Michelin 6½-79	102	103
Philips 6-79	98	99
South Africa 7½-78	100	101
Thyssen 7½-76	100½	101½

Kredietlux Indices

	June 21	July 5
U.A.	108.9	107.1
D.M.	107.1	104.4
ECU	108.4	108.0
F.F.	109.6	109.5
F. Lux.	106.3	105.4

(Basis Dec. 31, 1970: 100)

PARIS AMUSEMENTS
CINEMAS - THEATERS - RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

THEATRE NATIONAL DE L'OPERA

OPERA BALLET

Tonight at 8:30.

LA SYLPHIDE

Romantic ballet in two Acts

Music by SCHNEITZHOEFFER

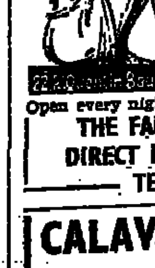
Choreography by Philippe TAGLIONI adapted by Pierre LACOTTE

Reservations at the theater 073-15-59, 073-95-26 and Authorized Agencies.

BOFINGER
5, RUE DE LA BASTILLE. 272.87.82
Lunches Dinners Suppers till 2 am
CLOSED ON SUNDAY TILL SEPT. 15TH.
★★★
from 8.45 pm till 11 pm
FIRST FLOOR - SAME PRICES
NEW ORLEANS jazz-dinners
introducing alternatively
Maxim Saury
and his Jazz Fanfare, and the
High Society Jazz-Band
Flowered Terrace
SUMMER SPECIALTIES
OPEN ALL SUMMER

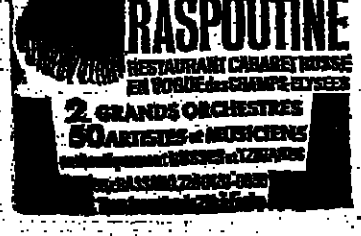
WORLD FAMOUS
LIDO
Nightly at 10.30 p.m. and 0.30 a.m.
Two shows
Bonjour la nuit!
MINIMUM PER PERSON TAX AND TIP INCLUDED
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Sports

Maccabiah Games in Israel: A Solemn Occasion

TEL AVIV, July 8.—The Quadrennial Maccabiah Games, which bring together leading Jewish sportsmen, will open tomorrow evening in the Municipal Stadium of Ramat Gan, a suburb of Tel Aviv.

Some 1,800 athletes will march *behind the flags of 28 countries* at the opening ceremony and will then disperse to some 30 towns, villages, collective farms, university campuses and other venues to compete in 20 branches of sport.

The games, the ninth since their inception in 1932, will close July 19.

The opening ceremony, which will be seen by 50,000 persons, will include some of the traditional trimmings and trappings of the Olympic Games.

It will also recall the murder of members of the Israeli contingent to the Munich Olympics last year. A memorial prayer, composed by Chief Rabbi Shlomo Goren, will be intoned, and 11 torches will be lit in succession as each victim is named. Most of the victims had won medals at the Maccabiah Games.

Stringent security measures have been arranged to protect the athletes here, in their quarters, while traveling and at the sports venues. A force of armed guards in plain clothes has been mobilized to reinforce the regular police.

The organizers have invited two non-Jewish Dutch athletes who in sympathy with the Israelis withdrew from the Olympics after the murders.

They are Vilhelma Van Gool, who had qualified for the semifinals in the sprints, and Bert Kops, a heavyweight wrestler. Kops will appear in an exhibition match. Miss Van Gool will race in her events as a kind of pacer, not as a competitor.

The games are named in honor of the Maccabees, a heroic Jewish family that led a successful revolt against the Greek rulers of the Middle East in the second century B.C.

The Israeli version of the Olympic Torch will be kindled in a graveyard at Moddin, where the Maccabees are believed to be buried. It will be carried by a relay of runners 30 miles to the Ramat Gan stadium.

Ironically, the Maccabees were pious Jews who gave their lives to fight Hellenistic cultural influences in Jerusalem and considered sports competition an abomination.

The honor of lighting the torch over the stadium has been bestowed on Tal Brody, a former University of Illinois basketball star who played with the American team in the 1965 Maccabiah Games and later settled here.

Brody is captain of the Israeli team that qualified for the European championships to be held in Barcelona in September.

The Israeli basketball team in the Maccabiah Games includes three other former Americans and is expected to rival the United States team, made up of college players, for the championship.

National representation at the games reflects the political situation. The Jewish communities of East Europe and the Arab countries, which sent outstanding contingents to the games before World War II, have been practically liquidated and governments hostile to Israel have not permitted the remaining Jews to send teams.

One of the emotional features will be the appearance of 27 migrant Soviet Jews as members of the Israeli team. Immigrants from the Soviet Union have excelled here in wrestling, weightlifting, boxing, fencing and tennis, and a pole vaulter recently set an Israeli record.

Politics also prevented the South African track and field, wrestling and weightlifting teams from participating because international federations in those sports have imposed bans in protest against apartheid.

The South African track team in previous games offered the toughest opposition to the Americans. The games records for short and middle distance races are held by South Africans.

South Africa will participate in other sports and has sent a contingent of 150, the largest foreign group after the Americans, who sent 263 athletes.

The United States contingent is entered in all sports apart from European handball and lawn bowling. There is even a cricket team from California.

2 More Killed On Motorcycles At Monza Track

MONZA, Italy, July 8 (AP).—Two Italian motorcyclists were killed today during a race at the Monza track. The accident took place in the big curve of the Monza Autodrome where Finnish motorcycling ace Jarno Saarinen and Italy's Renzo Pasolini were killed May 20.

And as in the accident which took the lives of Saarinen and Pasolini, a giant spill on the curve was the cause of the death of riders Renato Galtrucco and Renzo Colombini, both competing in a 500-cc-class event for junior racers.

In addition to Galtrucco and Colombini, four other riders were involved in the spill. All were slightly injured.

Ford of Stewart, Fittipaldi Fails In Touring Car Class

NUERBURGRING, West Germany, July 8 (Reuters).—Chris Amon of New Zealand and Hans Stuck of West Germany won the 6 hours of Nuerburgring today to give BMW the lead in the European touring car championships.

Formula one driving champion Emerson Fittipaldi of Brazil and Scotland's Jackie Stewart, current leader of the grand prix standings, were forced out of the race after 2 1/2 hours because of a burnt-out cylinder in their works cars failed to finish.

Amon and Stuck covered a record distance for the race, 934.8 kilometers (584 1/4 miles), the winding Eifel Mountain circuit. They were followed home by two other BMW teams.

Toine Hezemans and Dieter Quester, a Dutch-Austrian duo, placed second in the other BMW, 3-3-liter works car and Austrian Niki Lauda sharing a privately-entered BMW Alpina with West German Harald Menzel, finished third.

The race was the fourth in the European touring car championship series and the victory gave BMW 70 points. Ford had entered the race with a five-point lead over BMW, but all three works cars failed to finish.

Follmer Wins

GAINESVILLE, Ga., July 8 (AP).—George Follmer, the 1972 series winner, stormed past the unlucky favorite, Mark Donohue, today and captured the $75,000 Carling Can-Am Challenge Cup race at Road Atlanta.

Donohue, driving the Roger Penskie Porsche, had established a 72-second lead yesterday during the first 40 laps of the 90-lap race, but he fell behind at the start of today's final leg and virtually went out of contention with two early pit stops forced by sloshing fuel in his cockpit.

Follmer, from Arcadia, Calif., drove his Porsche into the lead at the start of today's action and went almost two laps in front as Donohue fell into fourth place with his two pits stops totaling more than 90 seconds.

Follmer averaged 117.05 miles an hour in the event, which was split into two heats for safety reasons in the wake of two deaths earlier this year during the Indianapolis 500 program. Follmer, who won last year's Can-Am race here, earned $15,000.

Donohue, from Newtown Square, Pa., pushed through the 15-car field and climbed back into a second-place finish, 51.2 seconds behind Follmer. He won $11,000.

Milburn Victor Without Record

PARIS, July 8 (Reuters).—Rod Milburn of the United States, who Friday set a world record for the 110-meters hurdles with a run of 13.1 seconds, yesterday ran the same event in better conditions but clocked only 13.4 seconds.

Milburn, who broke the previous record of 13.2 which had stood for 13 years, was running as a guest competitor in a France-Poland track and field match.

Whereas his record-shattering performance in Zurich was run on a rain-soaked track against a wind of 1.1 meters per second, yesterday's conditions were perfect.

The Scoreboard

GOLF—At Grand Island, N.Y., Betty Burfeindt shot a four-under-par 69 and Mary Lou Crocker came in with a 70 as they tied at 142 for the second-round lead in the $35,000 Ladies Professional Golfers Association Mare Equity Classic. First-day leader Anne Armitage, who fired a 66 in the opening round, had a 77 and tied for third place with Carol Mann and first-round runner-up Pam Higgins.

TRACK AND FIELD—At Victoria, British Columbia, Glenda Reiser of Ottawa, Canada, set a world record in the women's mile with a time of 4 minutes 34.9 seconds at the Pacific International Games. The old mark was 4:35.4, held by Ellen Tittel of West Germany.

ROLLER SKATING—At Lisbon, Barcelona won the European Cup when it drew, 7-7, with Benfica of Portugal in the second leg of the final. The tie gave Barcelona a 12-10 aggregate victory. It won the first leg match in Barcelona, 5-3.

BOXING—At New York, Sammy Goss displayed a wide range of fighting skills as he pounded Jose Fernandez and scored a unanimous 12-round decision in a bout sanctioned in New York as the junior lightweight championship of America. Although the fight was one-sided, it was action-packed as Fernandez, a Dominican fighting out of New York, kept punching throughout and made the first four or five rounds close. But Goss, of Trenton, N.J., simply had too much defensive ability and too much firepower. Referee Johnny Lobianco scored it 10 rounds for Goss and two for Fernandez. Judge Joe Pushkal had it 9-3 and Judge Al Reid 8-4, all for Goss. The victory was Goss' 38th as a pro against three losses. Fernandez is 16-4-1.

More Sports News On Page 11

A lot of big international banks have forgotten how they got that way.

It's ironic.

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A new approach to international finance, maybe. Or more innovative ways to design loans. Or maybe something as simple as hard work and dedication.



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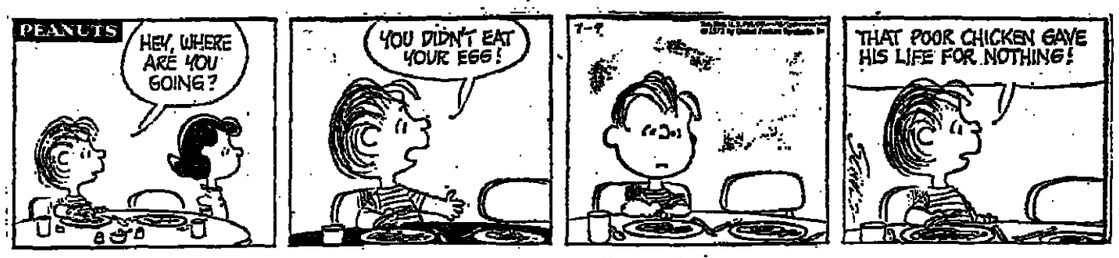
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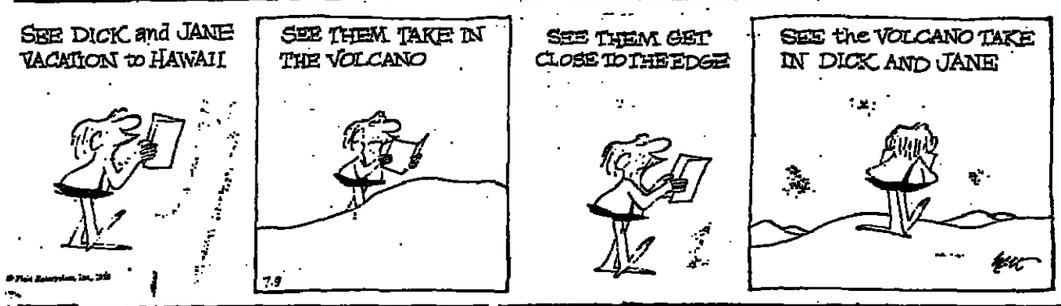
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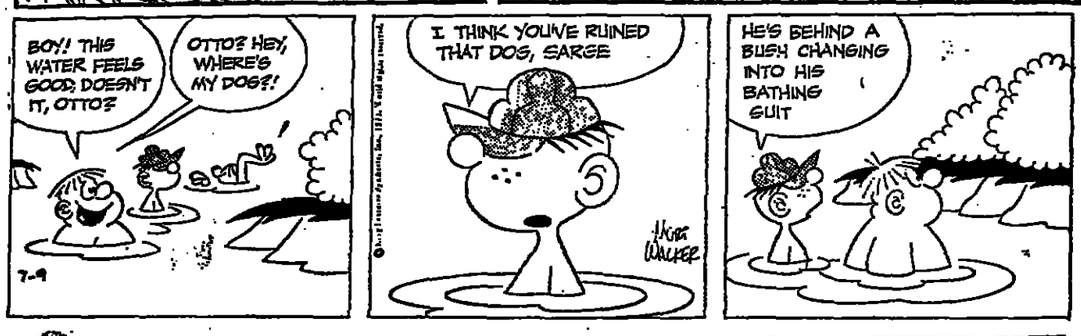
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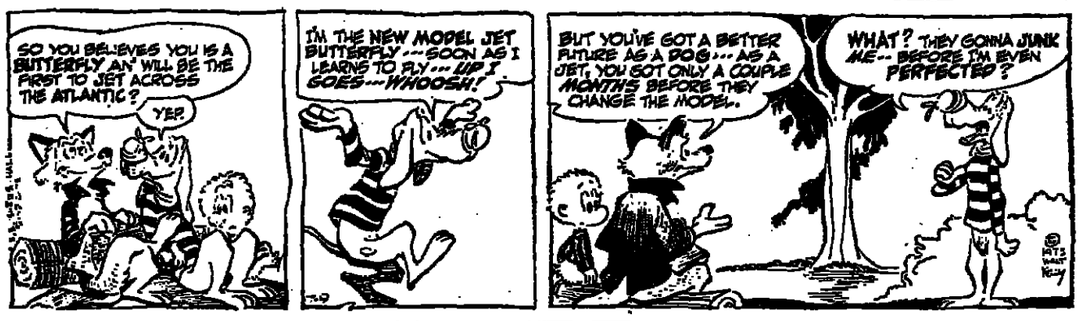
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CHESS — By Robert Byrne

After his astounding 6-0 defeat by Bobby Fischer in Vancouver, British Columbia, in 1971, the Russian grandmaster Mark *Taimanov* muttered, "I still have my music."

While holding a top place in Soviet chess for more than 20 years, the 46-year-old Taimanov has carried on a second career as a concert pianist and needed to remind himself of it following his shattering experience in the elimination match.

Added solace was provided to him inadvertently later in the summer of 1971 when Fischer meted out identical *punishment to Bent Larsen* in their Round 2 elimination match in Denver. Now, with a period of enforced hibernation behind him (a consequence of the disfavor in which the Soviet Chess Federation held him), he is participating in tourneys again and was one of three players who tied for eighth place in the Interzonal in Leningrad, which was completed last week.

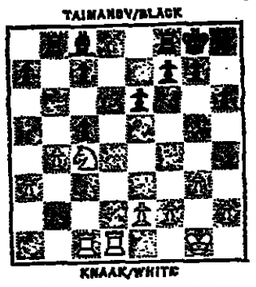
In the recent Bucharest International Tournament, he took first prize with his customary bold rapid play — finishing game after game using an hour less than his opponent.

Worth the Risk

Against the young East German player Knaak, who fulfilled the norm for the *international master* title with 8½ points out of 14, Taimanov's risk-taking paid off. One slip by his opponent, and he racked up the point with efficient end-game play.

The danger in the defense system 4 . . . N-B3, 5 . . . PxP and 6 . . . R-QN1, invented by Alexander Kevitz of the Manhattan Chess Club 30 years ago, is that Black, in making such a strenuous bid to retain the gambit pawn, may fall behind in development and create weaknesses in his position.

TAIMANOV/BLACK



KNAAK/WHITE

Position after 18 . . . P-QB4

To obviate those difficulties, Taimanov declined to play 7 . . . P-QN4 in favor of 7 . . . B-N5, but the result was not quite what he wanted.

In consistently proceeding with 9 . . . P-KR3; 10 BxN, QxB, he let himself in for a risky queen excursion around the board. Still, Taimanov's 12 . . . Q-QR4 was preferable to 12 . . . P-QN4; 13 P-N3! (not 13 N-R4, Q-N4; 14 P-B4, Q-Q1; 15BxN, QxPch), P-B6; 14 *N-N1, winning back the* pawn and leaving the Black queenside disrupted. He could not play 14 . . . NxP? without losing the knight after 15 NxP, Q-QB4; 16 P-QN4.

Although 15 BxN, QxB; 16 Nx*P* was Knaak's best course, his 15 NxP would certainly not have been objectionable had it not been for his blunder 18 P-QN4?, allowing Taimanov to return the weak, doubled pawn with 18 . . . P-QB4.

Suddenly the circumstances were drastically altered. White's split queenside pawns were more vulnerable than Black's, the Black queen rook held the open QN file and, with pawns on both wings, Taimanov's bishop was superior to Knaak's knight. All that added up to the loss of the overextended White QBP at Move 29, and Knaak quit the hopeless fight at move 45.

CATALAN OPENING

White Knaak	Black Taimanov	White Knaak	Black Taimanov	White Knaak	Black Taimanov
1 P-Q4	N-KB3	16 BxN	QxQ	31 P-K4	R-B5
2 P-QB4	P-K3	17 KRxQ	PxB	32 K-K3	K-K2
3 P-KN3	P-Q4	18 P-QN4	P-QB4	33 P-B4	P-QB4
4 B-N2	N-B3	19 PxP	R-N6	34 P-K5	P-B4
5 N-KB3	PxP	20 P-K3	P-KB3	35 R-B2	P-N4
6 O-O	R-QN1	21 R-N1	R-QB6	36 R-B1	PxPch
7 N-B3	B-N5	22 QR-B1	RxR	37 PxP	B-N2
8 B-N5	O-O	23 RxR	B-N2	38 P-R5	B-R3
9 R-B1	P-KR3	24 P-B6	B-R3	39 R-B2	P-R4
10 BxN	QxB	25 N-Q2	R-N1	40 R-B1	P-R5
11 N-K4	Q-B4	26 N-K4	R-N3	41 R-B2	K-K1
12 N/4-Q2	Q-QR4	27 P-QR4	R-N5	42 R-B1	K-K2
13 P-QR3	BxN	28 N-B3	R-QB5	43 R-B2	K-B2
14 NxB	Q-N3	29 P-B3	RxQBP	44 R-B1	K-N3
15 NxP	QxQP	30 K-B2	K-B2	45 Resigns	

DENNIS THE MENACE



BOOKS

GOOD OLD MODERN

An Intimate Portrait of the Museum of Modern Art

By Russell Lynes. Atheneum. 490 pp. Illustrated. $13.95.

Reviewed by Hilton Kramer

EVERYONE agrees that the Museum of Modern Art in New York is the greatest institution of its kind in the world. And everyone not permanently afflicted with utopian delusions knows that great institutions are built at a high cost in human sacrifice. No matter how lofty its aims, no matter how beneficent its services, no matter how essential to our lives the results may be, even the greatest of institutions prospers by consuming its own most creative minds. To implement a noble objective, it is necessary to have a functioning bureaucratic structure, and it is only a matter of time before the structure (and its attendant politics) first modifies and then dominates the objective. The momentum of this change may be temporarily softened or delayed, but it cannot be permanently forestalled. Success, even more than failure, exacts a heavy toll.

The case of the Museum of Modern Art is a perfect example of such institutional success. Founded in 1929 by three wealthy women, Mrs. John D. Rockefeller jr., Miss Lizzie P. Bliss and Mrs. Cornelius J. Sullivan, who had a passionate interest in modern art and the means to do something about it, it began (at least in the minds of its founders) as a modest enterprise designed to bring the public up to date on what had occurred in the history of art during the preceding 50 years or so. Its first quarters consisted of space rented on the 12th floor of a 57th-Street office building. Its first exhibition was devoted to Cézanne, Gauguin, Seurat and Van Gogh. Its initial staff consisted of five paid employees and one volunteer.

But if the physical scope of the enterprise had a modest beginning, the vision animating it was immense. On the recommendation of Prof. Paul J. Sachs of Harvard, the founders appointed a young art historian named Alfred H. Barr jr., then teaching an unusual course in the history of modern art at Wellesley College, as their first director. In appointing Barr to this position, the founders got a lot more than they bargained for.

It was a vision that included —but went far beyond—the confines of the fine arts, as they were traditionally understood in the museum world. It embraced all those *developments beyond* painting and sculpture—in modern architecture and industrial design, in cinema and still photography, in stage design and typography and much else—which, especially in Germany, the Netherlands and the Soviet Union, were being vigorously pursued in the 1920s in an effort to transform modern industrial culture into a more aesthetically integrated civilization—a civilization in which high art and the most workaday forms of applied art would live in easy and exalted harmony.

From the outset, then, the Museum of Modern Art under Barr's direction assumed a great many functions that were new to the American museum world.

To carry out so novel and ambitious a program required two things: an extraordinary staff and a great deal of money. The story that Russell Lynes recounts in "Good Old Modern" is, essentially, the story of the relations that have obtained between the men and women who did this pioneering work—that remarkable group of dedicated experts and amateurs Barr succeeded in recruiting from the beginning—and those who provided the financial base. Early on in the story, however, a third group makes its appearance: the administrative functionaries who, though initially brought in to aid the experts in their chores, gradually assumed control of the museum itself.

It is, all in all, a subject that might have humbled the Duc de Saint-Simon. Lynes is too affable a chronicler to be entirely satisfying. He writes in what might be called the fillet style—easily digestible and quite tasty when properly seasoned with vivid anecdote, but lacking in intellectual backbone and therefore rather mushy.

What is missing, above all, is some disinterested assessment of the museum's program. Quite apart from the personal disappointments and indignities suffered by Barr and his professional colleagues, how is one to judge the success of their effort to establish that comprehensive vision of modern culture that has for so long been the museum's guiding ideology? The vision of the fine arts and the applied arts coexisting in a kind of beneficent spiritual continuum derived from a socialist ethic, anyone who has studied the Bauhaus and the Soviet avant-garde of the twenties (from which Barr drew many of his ideas) must know. Transferred to the very different climate of capitalist culture, this high-minded program very quickly shed its social idealism and became at best a form of aestheticism and at worst a form of fashion mongering. It says something about our culture that no one, including Russell Lynes, has yet paid Barr the compliment of subjecting either his ideas or the great institution he shaped to really searching analysis.

Hilton Kramer is a New York Times art critic.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

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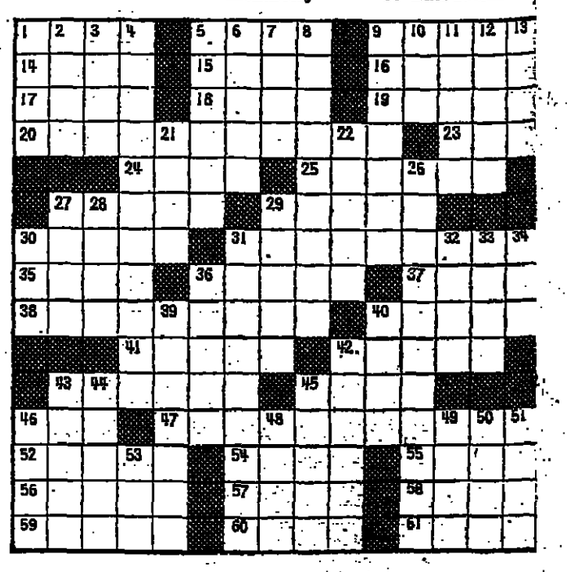
CROSSWORD — By Will Wen

ACROSS

1 Bohemian
5 MacNamara's group
9 Accordion or *box*
14 Israeli dance
15 Locale
16 Gunnery officer's concern
17 See 43 Down
18 Zoo attraction
19 Word after home
20 Perry's secretary
23 Merkel
24 Foil's relative
25 Writ of execution
27 —— the moon
29 Have force
30 Certain box occupant
31 *Conveyed, as* through a pipeline
35 Seemingly
36 Fern leaf
37 See 2 Down
38 "These mortals," *a la Shakespeare*
40 Chekhov
41 Medieval guild
42 Kind of dynamo
43 Pottery fragments: Var.
45 Calcutta garb
46 Earth: Prefix
47 Item for a sweet tooth
52 "—— Love You Tonight"
54 City on the Oka
55 Electrified, as a wire
56 Lend ——
57 Salt tree
58 *Camelot lady*
59 See 4 Down
60 Zany
61 Colors

DOWN

1 Get rid of
2 Billet-doux, with 37 Across
3 Seed coat
4 Book and movie, with 59 Across
5 Hunter's companion
6 Mountain ridge
7 In the wind
8 Well-known Hollywood spouse
9 Body-energy source
10 Gresham's ——
11 Playboy's malady
12 Theatrical or chemical
13 Japanese monastery
21 Armadillo
22 African antelope
26 Jimmy Stewart portrayal
27 Vannevar ——
28 Singer's tour de force
29 In —— (having difficulty)
30 Beat the gums
31 Cloverleaf's cousin
32 Indian water vessel
33 Gladstone's school
34 *Rumpus room*
36 Alias "Young Mr. Lincoln"
39 Old MacDonald et al.
40 Radiation
42 Tragedian's role
43 Monkey counsel with 17 Across
44 Baum's "Grand ——"
45 On the —— (inactive)
46 Elated
48 Girl of Madrid: Abbr.
49 End to end, in *football*
50 Latin poet
51 Unionizes, in a way
53 Bad: Prefix



King, Kodes Take Wimbledon Finals In Quick Fashion

By Fred Tupper

WIMBLEDON, England, July 8 (NYT).—The Wimbledon tennis title went to a Soviet-bloc nation for the first time yesterday as Jan Kodes of Czechoslovakia won from Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union, 6-1, 9-8, 6-3, in 107 minutes.

And if this Eastern European men's final was a pedestrian affair, earlier, Mrs. Billie Jean King treated the sunlit center court to a tennis masterpiece as she defeated 18-year-old Chris Evert, 6-0, 7-5, to take her second straight Wimbledon crown and her *fifth in the eight finals* she has played here.

"It's the Old Lady's house," Rosie Casals, her doubles partner, had said of Mrs. King a few years back.

There was no way that the game could have been played better than in the flawless exhibition that Mrs. King put on in the 17-minute first set. Some of her shots were breathtaking, and all the more so because her intelligence demanded that against the sharpshooting of young Chris she must abandon her normal serve-and-volley tactics and play chiefly from the baseline.

Billie Jean came netward only when her forcing ground shots had tipped Miss Evert off balance. And when she did hurtle up there, her quickness on the volley and assurance on the slam made winners certain.

A Tennis Lesson

"Billie Jean would have made anybody look like a beginner," said Miss Evert later. "She played great. She hardly made an error."

"It's the best set I've ever played," said Mrs. King, and in 13 years of having watched her at Wimbledon the press box veterans agreed.

In the match, held over because of rain Friday, Mrs. King won eight games before Chris made a move. Then the Floridian used a weapon she has mastered, a perfect lob. A king mistake and then a drop off a drop shot put her to 1-2. Then a forehand volley, recently acquired, put her at 2-3 in the second set.

With 10 points in a row, Chris was very much back in the match. She broke Mrs. King at love with a drop shot off the net cord, and she held her service to love at 4-3. The crowd came to life and was roaring in delight. The fight was on.

Billie Jean reached for her all with an incredible volley from midcourt off her shoetops, but Chris was at 5-4, her confidence back and hitting those double-handers into the far corners.

They were at 15-all in the next game, when Billie Jean swung two serves wide to the outside to make it 40-15, and then hit a lovely low volley—her trademark—for 5-all.

Chris had two points for 6-5, but Mrs. King broke her with a volley across court and an Evert over-the-line lob. She then held service for the match.

"I wanted to keep her guessing," Mrs. King said. "I was changing the rhythm, mixing up the slice and topspin. I felt I had to get into the lead right off to win. Then she played better. I was losing length and getting a little tired in the wind."

She laughed, and said: "Now I'm ready to play Bobby Riggs. I've challenged him."

It took Kodes only a minute longer than Mrs. King to win his first set. Hunched in the *shoulders, shaking himself to get* a good grip on the racket and then beating Metreveli to the punch with the sheer velocity of his shots, the Czechoslovak had the first set at 6-1.

Over the years they have played interminably and the results have been close. Now Metreveli broke to 2-love in the second set with a backhand riveted to the line, and was broken back. Again Alex took Jan's service and was at 4-2, and again the Czechoslovak came back to 4-4.

At 4-5 the Soviet star from Georgia had a set point with a crosscourt forehand biazed into the clear. Inexplicably, he hit a simple second serve off the forehand into the net. That did it. With his nerves jumping, he was bouncing the ball as many as seven times before serving, and was looking vainly on high for help.

Errs on Simple Shot

In the tiebreaker Alex made another error on a simple short forehand volley. That set was gone too at 9-8, and Kodes ran out the match at 6-3.

He jumped the net, smiling for the first time, and held up the huge golden cup for all to see. Jaroslav Drobny, a Czechoslovak then living in Egypt, won the Wimbledon in 1954.

Kodes received $12,500 for his victory, Mrs. King $7,500.

Old Lady King, 29, nearly exhausted by her efforts, took her fifth doubles title here with Miss Casals. They were trailing Evonne Goolagong and Janet Young of Australia, 2-5, and love-40 in the first set before winning, 7-5, 7-5, in the semifinal. And they were behind against Françoise Durr of France and Betty Stove of the Netherlands, 4-5 and 15-30, in the third set before pulling it out on the third match point, 6-1, 4-6, 7-5.

Mrs. King's fifth victory in the singles meant that only Helen Wills, with eight titles, and Suzanne Lenglen, with six, had won here more times, and her doubles titles now total eight—the five with Rosie, two with Mrs. Karen Hantze Susman and last year with Miss Stove.

She did the sweep—which includes the mixed doubles—in 1967 and again this year as today she teamed with Australian Owen Davidson to beat American Janet Newberry and Mexican Paul Ramirez, 6-3, 6-2.

"And I'll be back next year," she said.

Ilie Nastase and Jimmy Connors won the men's doubles title from Neale Fraser and John Cooper of Australia, 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 8-9, 6-1. Fraser won the singles here in 1960, and was the best man on the court today.

Billy Martin, America's fast-rising 16-year-old from Palos Verdes, Calif., defeated Colin Dowdeswell of Rhodesia, 6-2, 6-4, to win the junior crown.

Despite the boycott by the Association of Tennis Professionals, the attendance reached *299,718, the second highest* since the tournament began in 1877. It was surpassed only by 2,000 in 1967, the year before Wimbledon was opened to the pros.

There were rumors of peace between the warring factions, with the differences reportedly narrowing. The International Lawn Tennis Federation wants to create a new seven-man board, with four of *its members* and three from the ATP. The ATP wants three each, with four additional men who run the four major world tournaments, or the presidents of the tennis associations in those four countries.

Stockton 2 Ahead After 3 Rounds; Goalby Is Second

MILWAUKEE, July 8 (AP).—Dave Stockton, seeking his first victory since 1971, turned back the challenge of Bob Goalby with a scrambling 71 and retained a two-stroke lead yesterday after the third round of the $130,000 Greater Milwaukee Open golf tournament.

Stockton, a former PGA champion who won the first Milwaukee Open in 1968, put together a three-round total of 203, 13 under par on the 7,010 yards of windswept countryside that make up the Tuckaway Country Club course.

Goalby made up two strokes on the leader with an under-par 69 and was alone in second with a 205 total. His 69 matched the best round of the day as a gusty wind sent scores soaring.

Hubert Green, Roy Pace, Terry Small and Homero Blancas are tied for third at 209, four back of Goalby and six behind Stockton.

Most of the game's top players—Jack Nicklaus, Arnold Palmer, Gary Player and Lee Trevino—skipped this event in favor of practicing for this week's British Open championship.

THIRD-ROUND LEADERS

Dave Stockton	68-63-71—203	
Bob Goalby	65-71-69—205	
Rubert Green	68-70-71—209	
Homero Blancas	67-71-71—209	
Ray Pace	68-71-70—209	
Terry Small	69-71-69—209	
Larry Ziegler	66-69-75—210	
Bud Allin	68-73-71—210	
John Lister	69-73-70—211	
Gorge Knudson	71-71-69—211	
Mike Morley	66-71-75—212	
Jerry Heard	69-71-72—212	
Dean Beman	68-72-72—212	
Martin Boetsink	72-70-70—212	
Jim Ferrell	70-73-69—212	

Football Deals

MIAMI—Karl Noonan, wide receiver, retired.

BUFFALO — Traded Ken Lee, linebacker, to New England Patriots for Sam Berger, end.

DENVER—Signed Jim O'Malley, linebacker, 12th-round draft choice; Ed White, back, 13th-round choice, and Ken Muhlheim, center, 16th-round choice.

NEW ENGLAND—Signed John Hannah, first-round draft choice.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ST. LOUIS—Signed Ted Jackson and Eugene Wren, free agent running backs.

PHILADELPHIA—Waived/ released Pete Liske, quarterback.

Ocana Leads Tour

MERIBEL-LES-ALLUES, France, July 8 (Reuters).—Frenchman Bernard Thevenet won the second half of today's seventh stage of the Tour de France cycle race over 150.5 kilometers (93.5 miles) from Aspro-Gaillard to this Alpine ski resort. Spain's Luis Ocana retained the race leadership he won at the end of this morning's 86.5-kilometer (53.7-mile) first-half stage.



Associated Press.

Jan Kodes shows affection for trophy.

Tennis on Grass Makes Czech Star Play Harder

WIMBLEDON, England, July 8 (NYT).—Ironically, Jan Kodes, the new Wimbledon men's singles champion, considers grass a poor substitute for clay in tennis.

"Tennis played on grass is a joke" is a favorite comment of the Czechoslovak, 27, who defeated Alex Metreveli of the Soviet Union in yesterday's final. "I know how to play economically on clay. On grass, I get more tired. I have to play every ball."

Even without the boycott that kept more than 70 men players, including most of the top stars, out of the tournament, *a victory by Kodes would not have been regarded as* an impossibility. He has been around for many years, meeting the best and occasionally beating them.

In 1971, for example, he knocked out top-seeded John Newcombe and Arthur Ashe in the United States Open at Forest Hills, New York, before losing to Stan Smith in the final. Last year at Wimbledon he reached the semi-finals, where he bowed to Smith.

Rated No. 5 in the 1971 world ranking, the former economics major at the University of Prague scored victories over Smith and Rod Laver, among others, that season. He dropped to No. 10 last year.

Middle-sized and muscular, Kodes (pronounced Ko-desh) is a mustached, poker-faced player noted for his tenacity and agility. His ground strokes are equally strong from either side, and he can shift them from medium to high speed at will. He is essentially a clay-court artisan.

"You can never get enough practice on grass," he says, explaining why he favors the slower, more reliable clay surface.

Kodes, born in Prague on March 1, 1946, is a product of the sports-club system that accounts for most of the tennis activity in the Communist-dominated countries of Eastern Europe. Though he preferred soccer, he developed his tennis talent at a club in Prague.

When the Russians moved into Czechoslovakia in 1968, his father, a lawyer, had to go to work in a factory. But the elder Kodes encouraged his son to continue a tennis career. Jan is only the second Czechoslovak to win the Wimbledon title. Jaroslav Drobny (1954) being the other.

For Kodes, nicknamed Houza, tennis is something of a family tradition. His sister, Mrs. Vlaspa Vopickova, who used to outplay him when they were youngsters, is Czechoslovakia's No. 1 woman player. His wife, Lenka, is the daughter of a former Davis Cup captain.

Kodes, also a Davis Cup player, earned about $55,000 in prize money last year. Technically, the money he wins goes to his national tennis association, the Communist countries do not recognize professionalism in tennis. However, their players are said to receive a share of what they earn.

Asked what he did for a living, Kodes replied in English, "I go to school." Asked what courses he was taking, he said, "I don't have to tell you."

U.S. Wins 4 Events In Regatta at Henley

HENLEY-ON-THAMES, England, July 8 (AP).—Crews from Harvard and Princeton scored major victories at Henley's Royal Regatta yesterday as the United States made its best showing on the River Thames course in the last decade.

Northeastern University of Boston failed for the second year in a row to topple a formidable Soviet opponent in the Grand Challenge Cup for eights, but the final day saw four United States winners against three losers.

The other American victories came in the Prince Philip Challenge Cup for fours with coxswain and the Silver Goblets for pairs.

Harvard's triumph came in the final of the Ladies' Challenge Plate, where its junior varsity eight, stroked by John Canaday of Belmont, Mass., had a surprisingly easy time beating the defenders from the Netherlands, Laga Delftsche.

Harvard led all the way on the 1-mile 550-yard course to win by 2 3/4 lengths in 6 minutes 35 seconds.

Princeton's lightweight eight had a much tougher race in the final of the Thames Challenge Cup. It built a good lead by the mile post, but *England's Thames* Tradesmen's Rowing Club held on and reduced the deficit to a third of a length. Princeton's time was 6:37.

Northeastern's crew, possibly suffering the effects of a tough ride against the University of Wisconsin's varsity eight in Friday's semifinals, was never in the race against a crack Trud Kolomna crew, *expected to represent* the Soviet Union at the European rowing championships later this year. The red-shirted Russians got off to a lightning start and Northeastern looked lethargic as it came to the line 2 2/3 lengths behind.

The Russians had a time of 6:22, 4 seconds slower than Northeastern's semifinal time.

A four from Northeastern's Rowing Association gained some compensation for the university by winning the Prince Philip Challenge Cup. The Northeastern crew, stroked by Rish Wennersten of Boston, was far too good for the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and won in 7:12 by more than six lengths.

In the *Silver Goblets, Mark* Borchelt and Terry Adams of the Potomac Boat Club, Washington, turned back Franc Dedecker and Piet de Weert of Belgium. There was never more than a length between the two shells and in an all-out flurry past the crowded enclosure the Belgian pair was spun around.

Irishman Sean Drea won the individual honors, capturing the Diamond Sculls title. Drea, who goes to school in Philadelphia, went off slowly in the final against David Sturge, the British champion. But he quickly picked up the pace, was two lengths in front at the half-mile and finished two and a third lengths ahead of the Cambridge man.

The Irishman's path to his Henley victory had been eased by the withdrawal this week of the Soviet Union's Alex Timoschinin, who won here last year on his *way to his Olympic gold medal. He* injured his back last week at Nottingham.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	47	39	.547	—
Boston	42	37	.532	1 1/2
Baltimore	41	36	.532	1 1/2
Detroit	42	41	.506	3 1/2
Milwaukee	40	41	.494	4 1/2
Cleveland	29	54	.349	16 1/2

Western Division

Oakland	47	38	.553	—
Kansas City	47	40	.540	1
Minnesota	43	37	.538	1 1/2
California	42	38	.525	2 1/2
Chicago	42	39	.519	3
Texas	29	51	.383	15 1/2

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

Minnesota 9, 6, New York 1, 2.
Boston 7, Chicago 3.
Milwaukee 17, Texas 2.
California 3, Cleveland 1.
Oakland 5, Baltimore 4.
Kansas City 5, Detroit 2.

Friday's Results

Kansas City 12, Detroit 1.
New York 5, Minnesota 2.
Boston 5, Chicago 2.
Texas 5, Milwaukee 2.
Cleveland 8, California 7.
Oakland 7, 3, Baltimore 5, 8.

Sunday's Games

New York 7, Minnesota 0.
Chicago 6, Boston 1 (1st).
California 10, 5, Cleveland 4, 3.
Detroit 3, Kansas City 0.
Oakland at Baltimore.
Milwaukee 8, Texas 4 (1st).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	49	36	.576	—
St. Louis	43	39	.524	4 1/2
Montreal	40	40	.500	6 1/2
Philadelphia	38	44	.463	9 1/2
Pittsburgh	37	43	.463	9 1/2
New York	34	45	.430	12

Western Division

Los Angeles	53	33	.616	—
San Fran.	45	39	.552	5 1/2
Cincinnati	44	38	.548	6
Houston	46	42	.523	8
Atlanta	38	40	.487	15 1/2
San Diego	30	54	.357	23

(Sunday's games not included.)

Saturday's Results

Atlanta 9, New York 3.
St. Louis 6, San Francisco 1.
Cincinnati 5, Philadelphia 4.
Montreal 6, Houston 1.
San Diego 4, Chicago 2.
Los Angeles 8, Pittsburgh 6.

Friday's Results

Montreal 12, 4, Houston 8, 6.
Cincinnati 8, Philadelphia 2.
Atlanta 2, New York 0.
Chicago 8, San Diego 5.
Los Angeles 3, Pittsburgh 2.
St. Louis 3, San Francisco 2.

Sunday's Games

Atlanta 4, New York 2.
San Diego 4, Chicago 2.
Cincinnati 4, Philadelphia 0.
Houston 8, Montreal 7.
Pittsburgh at Los Angeles.
St. Louis at San Francisco.

The Scoreboard

HORSE SHOW—At Aachen, West Germany, West Germany, spurred by a near-perfect performance by newcomer Reiner Klimke, won the European dressage title for the fourth year in a row and gained revenge over the Olympic champions from the Soviet Union. Liselott Linsenhoff, on Piaff and Klimke, riding Mehmed, scored 5,184 points. Russia scored 5,041, Britain was third with 4,327, followed by Austria, 4,178, and Switzerland, 3,490. Klimke led all comers with 1,754 points. Three of five judges gave him top marks, while Linsenhoff, a member of the 1972 team, was awarded 1,679 points.

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At Durban, South Africa, Yatagnan, a 4-to-1 favorite, finished strongly to win the July Handicap, the country's most important race.

More Sports News On Page 9

Angels Win A Twinbill On Homers

Scheinblum Belt Defeats Indians

CLEVELAND, July 8 (UPI).—Richie Scheinblum drilled a two-run homer over the centerfield fence in the 10th inning today to give the California Angels a 5-3 victory and a doubleheader sweep over the Cleveland Indians.

Bob Oliver belted a three-run homer and Bill Singer scattered eight hits in picking up his 14th victory of the season as the Angels grabbed a 10-4 decision in the opener.

Singer, who allowed only six *earned runs in his last five games,* struck out seven and walked five in hurling his 11th complete game of the season.

Yanks 7, Twins 0

BLOOMINGTON, Minn., July 8 (UPI).—Mel Stottlemyre pitched a four-hit shutout and Roy White and Thurman Munson provided home run support as the *American League's Eastern Division* leading New York Yankees defeated the Minnesota Twins, 7-0, today.

Stottlemyre, who has won four of his last five decisions and has an 11-7 won-lost record, walked four and struck out two in beating Minnesota for the third time this season. Ed Bane, 0-1, making his second start since joining the Twins from Arizona State, pitched 3 1-3 innings, allowing eight hits and three runs.

Sunday

Felipe Alou opened the Yankees' third with a single and moved to third on a single by Gene Michael. Alou later scored on an infield out by Matty Alou with Michael taking third. White then followed with his 10th homer of the season to give New York a 3-0 lead.

White Sox 6, Red Sox 1

Carlos May drove in three runs with a home run and a double to back Steve Stone's five-hit pitching to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 6-1 home decision over Boston in the first game of a doubleheader. Stone, who picked up his fourth victory against four losses, was replaced in the eighth inning by Steve Acosta, whose wild pitch allowed the Boston run.

Brewers 6, Indians 4

At Milwaukee, home runs by John Briggs and Dave May accounted for five runs and Jim Slaton and Frank Linzy scattered 10 hits to give the Brewers a 6-1 victory over Texas in the first game of a doubleheader.

Tigers 3, Royals 0

At Kansas City, Mike Strahler and relief ace John Hiller combined for a nine-hit shutout and Aurelio Rodriguez, Willie Horton *and Mickey Stanley delivered run*-scoring hits as Detroit defeated the Royals, 3-0.

Astros 9, Expos 7

Tommy Helms hit a bases-loaded single with one out in the ninth inning as Houston rallied for three runs off Montreal's ace reliever, Mike Marshall, and defeated the Expos, 9-7, on the road.

With the Expos leading, 7-6, Marshall gave up consecutive singles to Roger Metzger, Cesar Cedeno and Bob Watson to tie the score at 7-7. Doug Rader walked to load the bases and Tommie Agee came in to run for Watson before Helms's single to shallow center field scored two runs.

Braves 4, Mets 2

Hank Aaron, marching swiftly and surely toward Babe Ruth's career home run record of 714, launched Nos. 695 and 696 to pace Atlanta to a 4-3 victory in New York over the Mets. Aaron, who has hit two or more homers in a game 60 times in his career, stroked his 22d and 23d homers of the season into almost the same spot, just inside the left-field foul pole—350 feet from home plate over a 30-foot fence.

Aaron's first homer was in the fourth inning; his second came with a man aboard in the sixth and put the Braves ahead, 4-1. Both Aaron's homers came off former teammate George Stone, a left-hander whose season's record dropped to 4-4.

Padres 4, Cubs 2

Dwain Anderson's two-strike squeeze bunt in the eighth inning scored Dave Roberts from third base and broke a 2-2 tie as San Diego clipped the Chicago Cubs, 4-2, at home. Rookie Randy Jones pitched a four-hitter for the victory.

Jones, now 2-2, drove in an insurance tally in the eighth when he singled home Fred Kendall, whose single had put Roberts at third.

Reds 4, Phils 0

Johnny Bench singled home two runs to back the four-hit pitching of Jack Billingham and give Cincinnati a 4-0 victory in Philadelphia. The shutout was the fifth of the season for Billingham, best in the National League, and gave him 12 victories in 17 decisions. Wayne Twitchell, 6-3, was the loser.

Giants 5, Cards 4

Pinch-hitter Chris Arnold, given a second chance when first baseman Tim McCarver dropped his pop-up, drove in the deciding run with a seventh-inning sacrifice fly as San Francisco snapped a three-game losing streak with a 5-4 home victory over St. Louis.



United Press International.

COLLISION—New York Mets' outfielders Don Hahn, left, and George Theodore hit the ground at Shea Stadium after they collide chasing ball—which went for inside-the-park homer—hit by Atlanta's Ralph Garr. The outfielders were carried off field with injuries.

A's Put an End to Orioles' Heroics

BALTIMORE, July 8 (WP).—Although they pulled off a triple play, started by the incomparable Brooks Robinson, the Baltimore Orioles were unable to pull off another of their stirring comeback victories at Memorial Stadium last night.

They left the tying run on second base in the ninth inning and succumbed to the Oakland A's, 5-4, as the helmet night crowd of 42,-180, by far the biggest of the season here, groaned.

The Orioles' fans, accustomed to seeing their club rally to victory in the late innings, as it did in four of the previous five games, watched reliever Darold Knowles curve a third strike past the non-swinging Merv Rettenmund for the final out.

Knowles had replaced Horacio Pina with a man on first and none out. After a sacrifice-bunt, he got Mark Belanger to foul out and then whipped three consecutive strikes past Rettenmund after falling behind in the count, 2-0.

Earlier, *Rettenmund* lined his second home run in as many games. That two-run blast off Ken Holtzman vaulted the Orioles into a 4-3 advantage in the fifth inning.

The lead stood until Reggie Jackson started the seventh inning with his 17th homer. That was the first hit off Mike Cuellar since the first inning, when Deron Johnson followed singles by Sal Bando and Jackson with a drive over the left-center field fence.

Twins 9, 6, Yanks 1, 2

Minnesota took advantage of Pat Dobson's wildness to score four runs in the fourth inning for a 6-2 home victory over the New York Yankees and a sweep of their day-night doubleheader. Bert Blyleven's eight-hit pitching and home runs by Bobby Darwin and Jim Holt carried the Twins to a 9-1 triumph in the afternoon contest as the Twins ended a string of 10 losses to New York over two seasons.

After scoring once in the second inning of the second game on a run-scoring single by Danny Thompson, the Twins ganged up on Dobson in the fourth inning.

Red Sox 7, White Sox 3

Boston, behind southpaw John Curtis's nine-hitter, surged within two games of American League East leaders New York by routing the Chicago White Sox, 7-3, for their 14th triumph in their last 19 contests. Although the Red Sox managed only nine hits, the *White Sox made it easy with four* errors.

Red Sox third baseman Rico Petrocelli had two singles and a double, drew two walks and scored three runs. Curtis beat the White Sox for the third time this year.

Angels 3, Indians 1

At Cleveland, Mike Epstein drilled his eighth home run and Nolan Ryan recorded his 10th victory, leading California to a 3-1 victory over the Indians. Epstein hit his homer in the sixth inning following Frank Robinson's single. The Angels had scored their first run in the fifth off Gaylord Perry, 8-12, when Lee Stanton singled, took third on an error by Leo Cardenas and came home on Rudy Meoli's sacrifice fly.

Royals 5, Tigers 2

Cookie Rojas, who has driven in 10 runs in the last four games, singled home the tying and lead runs in the sixth inning, lifting Kansas City to its fifth consecutive triumph, a 5-2 home victory over Detroit.

Brewers 17, Rangers 2

Don Money knocked in five runs with a three-run homer and two-run double and Bob Coluccio belted his first major-league grand slam, leading Milwaukee to a 17-2 home romp over Texas. Most of the Milwaukee assault came against relievers Mike Paul and Lloyd Allen after the Brewers took a 5-3 lead against David Clyde, the Rangers' 18-year-old rookie sensation.

Clyde, 1-1, took his first defeat after he balked home a run that gave the Brewers a 3-1 lead in the third inning. Clyde was chased in the fifth after Johnny Briggs tripled home a run and scored on a wild relay.

Clyde allowed eight hits, three walks, hit one batter and committed a *balk in the 4 2/3 in*nings he worked.

Braves 9, Mets 8

Marty Perez laced a game-tying single in the ninth inning and two more runs scored on a grounder and walk with the bases loaded as Atlanta rallied for three runs and a 9-8 road victory over the beleaguered New York Mets.

The Braves had taken a 6-3 lead with three runs in the seventh when Frank Tepedino pinch-hit a tie-breaking single and *Ralph Garr* got an inside-the-park home run after New York outfielders George Theodore and Don Hahn collided at the fence and had to be carried off the field on stretchers. Garr hit a long fly near the 371-foot mark in left center and Hahn slammed into Theodore with a cross-body block. The force of the collision sent both players crashing into the fence.

Theodore was hospitalized with a dislocated right hip and was expected to be out of action six weeks or more. Hahn, who was dazed when his head hit the wall, suffered bruises on his ribs, abdomen and left knee, but was sent home after being examined at the hospital.

Cards 6, Giants 1

At San Francisco, righthander Reggie Cleveland held the Giants hitless for six innings and catcher Ted Simmons belted a two-run single in the fifth inning, leading St. Louis to a 6-1 victory.

Dodgers 8, Pirates 6

Bill Buckner snapped a 6-6 deadlock with a single past the drawn-in infield in the eighth inning and Los Angeles went on to beat Pittsburgh, 8-6, at home. The National League's West Division leaders collected 16 hits and built a 5-1 edge after four innings.

Reds 5, Phils 4

At Philadelphia, Tony Perez's 200th major-league homer, a two-run shot in the first inning, capped a three-run rally that carried Cincinnati to a 5-4 victory over the Phillies. Joe Morgan singled to start the rally and later scored on Dan Driessen's single. Then Perez smashed his homer to make it 3-0 and start Jim Lonborg to his seventh defeat in 14 decisions.

Expos 6, Astros 1

Hal Breeden broke a 1-1 tie with a bases-loaded double in the sixth inning and winning pitcher Steve Renko drove in two runs as Montreal defeated Houston, 6-1, at home.

Padres 4, Cubs 3

Clarence Gaston drilled a two-run triple in the first inning and Vincente *Romo* and Derrel Thomas added run-scoring singles in the seventh that swept San Diego to its fifth victory in six games, a 4-3 home triumph over the Chicago Cubs.

Saturday

Sham Fractures Leg, Out for 6 Months

NEW YORK, July 8 (NYT).—Sham, the 3-year-old colt who chased Secretariat in the Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes, will be out of the running for six months following surgery Friday for a fractured right foreleg.

The fracture occurred "about 11 *days after Belmont,*" according to Sham's trainer Frank (Pancho) Martin, but was not confirmed by X-rays until three days ago. Sham is reportedly insured for $1.5-million.

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

FRIDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

(First Game)

Houston ..... 022 200 010— 5 12 2
Montreal ..... 100 218 00x—12 10 2
Reuss, Ray (4), Crawford (5), York (8) and Juliz, Thornton (5); Strohmayer, Walker (3), Jarvis (5), Gilbert (7), Marshall (8) and Boccabella. W—Jarvis (2-0). L—Ray (5-11). HR—Boccabella (3d, 6th), May (12th).

(Second Game)

Houston ..... 000 200 004— 6 9 3
Montreal ..... 031 304 11x—14 19 0
Griffin, York (2), Upshaw (4), Ray (6), Crawford (7) and Juliz, Thornton (4). W—Torrez (5-6). L—Griffin (0-3). HR—Fairly (9th, 10th).

Cincinnati ..... 010 102 001—5 11 1
Philadelphia ... 110 000 000—2 5 0
Norman (6-8) and Bench; Ruthven, Lersch (7) and Ryan. L—Ruthven (3-6). HR—Tolan (7th), Schmitt (10th), Perez (16th), Plummer (1st).

Atlanta ..... 000 003 200—5 7 0
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 2 3
Schueler (4-4) and Casanova; Kousman (7-7) and Hodges. HR—Dietz (18t).

Chicago ..... 000 030 030—6 13 0
San Diego ..... 001 000 120—3 10 2
Jenkins (9-6) and Garrett; Kirby, Caldwell (5), Corbins (8), Ross (9) and Corrales. L—Kirby (5-9). HR—Monday (21st), Colbert (8th).

St. Louis ..... 000 001 200—3 5 0
San Fran. ..... 000 001 010—2 7 0
Gibson (8-8) and Simmons; Barr, McMahon (8) and Rader. L—Barr (8-8). HR—Carbo (1st).

Pittsburgh ..... 000 000 002—2 7 1
Los Angeles ..... 001 001 10x—3 6 1
Walker, Lamb (8) and Sanguillen; Sutton (10-5) and Cannizzaro. L—Walker (4-7).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

Oakland ..... 040 012 000—7 11 1
Baltimore ..... 100 002 200—5 9 1
Hunter, Knowles (7), Fingers (7) and Fosse; Palmer, Reynolds (6) and Hendricks. W—Hunter (12-21). L—Palmer (18-8). HR—Bumbry (6th), Powell (6th), Robinson (6th).

(Second Game)

Oakland ..... 101 100 000—3 7 1
Baltimore ..... 011 000 30x—5 10 0
Blue, Fingers (7) and Tenace; McNally, Watt (8) and Williams. W—McNally (7-10). L—Blue (7-5). HR—Rettenmund (2d), Cabell (1st), North (4th), Johnson (19th).

New York ..... 000 000 030—3 11 1
Minnesota ..... 010 100 002—2 14 1
Beene, Lyle (9) and Munson; Kaat, Hands (8) and Mitterwald. W—Beene (5-6). L—Kaat (9-7). HR—Hart (8th). CalF. ..... 000 000 100 00—7 18 2
Cleve. ..... 003 300 010 01—8 15 1
Wright, Hassler (4), Barber (9) and Torborg, Stephenson (5); Tidrow, Johnson (9) and Ellis. W—Johnson (4-4). L—Barber (0-1). HR—Oliver (8th).

Detroit ..... 000 000 001—1 7 3
Kan. City ..... 140 104 11x—12 20 0
Coleman, Scherman (2), Farmer (7) and Sims; Busby (5-9) and Healy. L—Coleman (12-8). HR—Otis (14th), Mayberry (20th).

Boston ..... 101 100 011—5 11 0
Chicago ..... 001 000 100—2 3 0
Tiant, Veale (8) and Fisk; Wood, Acosta (9) and Herrmann. W—Tiant (10-5). L—Wood (15-12). HR—Fisk (17th).

Texas ..... 001 300 001—5 6 1
Milwaukee ..... 200 000 00x—2 3 0
Merritt (2-3) and Billings; Colborn (11-4) and El. Rodriguez. HR—Sudakis (3d), Burroughs (9th), Scott (10th).

SATURDAY'S GAMES

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta ..... 011 150 20x—9 12 4
New York ..... 101 001 041—8 9 3
Morton, Freeman (5), Hous a (7), Panther (8), Hoerner (8), Devine (9) and Casanova, Oates (7); Sadecki, Hennigan (7), McGraw (9), Parker (9) and Hodges, Dyer (9). W—Hoerner (2-2). L—McGraw (0-4). HR—Carr (7th), Johnson (21st).

Pittsburgh ..... 010 002 000—3 8 1
Los Angeles ..... 000 000 30x—3 6 1
Rooker, Johnson (4), Lamb (5), Giusti (8) and Sanguillen; Messersmith, Rau (6), Brewer (8) and Yeager, Cannizaro (8). W—Rau (2-1). L—Lamb (0-1). HR—Clines (1st), Sanguillen (18th).

Chicago ..... 000 100 002—3 9 1
San Diego ..... 200 000 20x—4 12 0
Pappas, Locker (7), Laroche (7) and Hundley; Grief, Romo (7), Caldwell (9) and Kendall. W—Grief (5-12). L—Pappas (5-7).

Cincinnati ..... 201 100 000—5 12 1
Philadelphia ... 000 200 002—4 10 1
McGlothlin, Tomlin (7), Gullett (9) and Bench; Lonborg, Brandon (6), Wallace (8) and Boone. W—McGlothlin (3-2). L—Lonborg (7-7). HR—Perez (17th), Robinson (8th).

Houston ..... 000 100 000—1 6 0
Montreal ..... 001 005 20x—8 10 0
Roberts, Richard (8) and Jutze; Renko (8-5) and Boccabella. L—Roberts (7-7). HR—Watson (8th).

St. Louis ..... 200 021 010—6 10 0
San Fran. ..... 000 000 001—1 4 1
Cleveland, Pena (8) and Simmons; Curtiberg, Willoughby (5), Williams (7), Morris (9) and Rader. W—Cleveland (10-5). L—Carrithers (1-5). HR—Maddox (5th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

New York ..... 000 010 000—1 5 2
Minnesota ..... 010 300 23x—6 12 0
Peterson (6-10) and Munson; Blyleven (11-8) and Mitterwald. HR—Darwin (12th), Holt (7th).

(Second Game)

New York ..... 000 002 000—2 5 0
Minnesota ..... 010 401 06x—6 12 0
Dobson, Pagan (4) and Munson; Woodson, Corbin (8) and Roof. W—Woodson (9-4). L—Dobson (4-2). HR—Darwin (13th).

Oakland ..... 200 000 710—5 8 1
Baltimore ..... 100 120 000—4 10 2
Holtzman, Pina (5), Knowles (9) and Fosse; Cuellar, Jackson (8) and Williams. W—Holtzman (13-8). L—Cuellar (4-9). HR—Johnson (11th), Jackson (17th), Rettenmund (3d).

Detroit ..... 010 001 000—2 4 0
Kansas City ... 001 002 02x—5 10 1
Perry (8-8) and Freehan; Wright (5-2) and Healy. HR—Cash (13th), Otis (15th).

California ..... 000 012 000—3 7 0
Cleveland ..... 000 000 001—1 11 2
Ryan, Barker (9) and Torborg; Perry (8-12) and Ellis. W—Ryan (10-10). HR—Epstein (4th).

Texas ..... 001 100 000—2 6 2
Milwaukee ..... 100 025 70x—15 18 2
Clyde, Paul (5), Allen (8) and Suarez; Ed Rodriguez (1-0) and Ellis; Rodriguez. L—Clyde (1-1). HR—Money (5th), Colucci (17th).

Boston ..... 105 101 010—7 9 0
Chicago ..... 000 020 001—3 9 3
Curtis (7-7) and Fisk; Bahnsen, Kealey (8) and Brinkman. L—Bahnsen (10-8). HR—Bradford (2d).

Observer

Mr. Black Thumb

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON—This is a geranium. Notice the slimy *brown gelatinous blooms.* Notice the green leaves. In a close room with cigar smoke, geraniums smell like Germany between the wars.

Geraniums make people want to play Brahms or the cello, but only when the blooms are red. These blooms are slimy, brown and gelatinous to the touch. They evoke no old German parlors, no Brahms, no cello urge.

Why are these particular geranium *blooms so* disgusting? They have been watered *too much.* Too much water affects geraniums the way too much gin affects commuters. They lose their fragrance, turn unpleasant colors and dare you to throw them out.


Baker

The geraniums got too much water because they were put right here beside these dissolute looking plants called impatiens. Impatiens, you see, are aquaholics. They start drinking at breakfast and keep right on lapping it up until the last guest is gone at night.

Notice how the greenish-white stalk of the impatiens suggests an unwholesome human membrane. *It reaches everywhere* and sucks up water. At night it can turn itself into a bat and fly around the county in search of ponds, rivers and rain barrels.

Was not the gardener who placed geraniums and impatiens here, side by side, a fool about gardening? Ah! Do not be fast to judge gardeners, you urban cliff people, until you have gardened for yourselves.

This ruin here, this botanical dilapidation, this wreck, this *holocaust of thorns and crinkled* brown leaves—this is a rose bed. It was a rose bed very much like this of which Heinrich Himmler, in his black Himmler suit with the state-trooper puttees, was thinking when he smiled ever so thinly and said, "We will make life for the whole world a bed of roses."

Almost all beds of roses look like this between the 10th of June and the second of May in the following year. Rose bushes make us think of June mornings in Appalachian valleys in 1932, for these were the last place and last time that roses looked and smelled like roses. In July of 1933 *the rose tycoons* discovered how to make them with monosodium glutamate.

We can see from the existence of this brown, thorny eyesore that the gardener here is a sentimentalist. He refuses to believe that the Appalachian roses of June morning will never come back. Listen carefully. Do you hear the roses whispering among themselves in their black Himmler suits with the canker rot where their state trooper puttees should be?

They're planning to stick thorns into the gardener's *thumbs and right index finger* when he comes later today to lavish more fertilizer on them.

Here is something less cruel. It is a giant marigold; it is two feet tall and has no leaves and no bloom. People plant them because they remind us of miniature television transmission towers. If we were Japanese we could probably make billions of yen exporting giant marigold stalks to underdeveloped countries starving for television transmission.

No human labor is required to raise a giant marigold that is all stalk and no leaf or flower. All the work here has been done by bugs. These are probably the same bugs who created that sad brown clump there where the lawn borders the flower bed.

The sad brown clump is actually a beautiful five-foot strip of velvety purple petunias as it appears three weeks *after leaving* the flower merchant's showroom. These petunias were used as supplemental feeding for the women and children bugs which were not strong enough to compete with the swinish men bugs eating the giant marigold without saving much for the others.

Before moving on to the delphiniums, which are going to *require* good nerves and a strong stomach, perhaps we should go inside for some tea. Maybe even some gin. It must be 5 p.m. somewhere in the American sphere of influence. And even if it is not, the impatiens wouldn't hesitate, would they?

Hesitate and you are lost, they say in the gardening game. Of course, they also say you are lost whether you hesitate or not.

That yellow flower you just snapped off with your heel there. That was a lily. *For some reason* a lily grows here ever so often. It doesn't make any sense, does it?

'The number of young people drinking to excess, mixing alcohol with drugs, is climbing at an alarming rate. It is not uncommon to see severe alcohol problems in kids 9, 10, 12 years old.'

The Problem of Alcohol and U.S. Children

By Marda Z. Trout

LOS ANGELES—At a recent meeting of Alcoholics Anonymous in California's San Fernando Valley, one of the members was honored on his first "birthday," an AA event signifying one year of sobriety.

He was 11 years old.

At the same meeting, a 10-year-old boy reported he had been sober for one month.

Shocking?

Not according to officials in AA, drug abuse prevention groups and government agencies.

Such youngsters are part of a growing number of child and teen-age alcoholics estimated at 450,000 in the nation. Generations of teen-agers have been drinking alcohol. But the number of young people drinking to excess, mixing alcohol *with drugs, is climbing at an alarming rate.*

Alcoholics Anonymous particularly has felt this increase. Currently there are 25 meetings in the Los Angeles area that are "young people oriented," while a year ago there were 12 and five years ago, none. "We have a younger age level in AA here in Southern California than anywhere in the nation and also the fastest growth," an AA spokesman said. "The median age is about 31."

Dr. Morris Chafetz, director of the National Institute on Alcohol and Alcohol Abuse, said the exact number of teen-age alcoholics cannot be determined. "But it is a far more serious problem than we ever imagined," he said. "It is not uncommon to see severe alcohol problems in kids 9, 10, 12 years old."

He noted an evolution in national drinking habits: "The whole pop wine market [apple wine, strawberry wine] is not the alcohol beverage choice of adults but appeals to the teen-age market. And they [liquor stores] cannot keep enough in stock."

National statistics indicate 7 of 10 youngsters have had their first taste of alcohol by 14, and 87 percent have tasted alcohol by 16.

June, 14, had her first drink when she was 8 years old. She accompanied her mother to a party and, like many child *alcoholics, was handed her first drink by an adult, who thought* it was funny to see such a small girl drunk.

June, sober now for 11 months, sat in a room at the meeting house of her AA chapter, of which she is secretary, and chain smoking a pack of cigarettes, recalled her last several years. "I was drinking sloe gin and taking pills regularly when I was 9," she said, adding she got the barbiturates from a friend whose mother worked in a pharmacy.

"My mother is an alcoholic. I was 5 years old and taking care of her, and I never brought any friends home." She discounted the argument that liquor is hard for minors to *obtain.* "Booze was simple to buy," she said. "You just wait outside a liquor store and see a nice older gentleman or a young guy and you ask him to buy you a six-pack because you are having a party.

"I never had to wait long.

"I would drink to get drunk, mostly on weekends. I knew I had a problem, but I didn't want to identify myself as an alcoholic because I didn't want to be what my mother was."

Today, June and her mother live together and attend the same AA meeting. Another young member is not so lucky. Mary, 12, leaves her Los Angeles home each Sunday morning and tells her mother she is going to church.

"Church" is the local AA meeting and Mary, (not her real name), has to lie about her destination because her mother, a drinking alcoholic, does not believe in AA.

Parents play a large, if sometimes subtle, role in their children's drinking habits. Authorities agree teen-age drinking fulfills some desire youths have to emulate adults. They see their parents drink and regard it as socially acceptable. They may drink without their parents' permission or, in many cases, teen-agers drink alcohol with their parents' permission and approval.

"Many parents don't realize the problems of alcohol," said Norman Southerby, who works with the Alcoholism Safety Action Project of Los Angeles County.

Mr. Southerby, who is involved in alcohol-related projects with the U.S. Department of Transportation and teaches alcohol abuse courses in Los Angeles city schools, knows of *many instances where parents approve of their teen-agers'* drinking.

He told of one 15-year-old girl whose parents let her *drink regularly in front of them because they said they would* rather she drank in front of them than behind their backs.

Parents also often approve of teen-age drinking because they reason that if their children are drinking alcohol, they won't take other drugs, Mr. Southerby said. "Parents who learn their children are not using the so-called other drugs but the drug alcohol are relieved," Mr. Chafetz said.

While people generally think marijuana and drugs are the primary problem with youths today, Mr. Chafetz noted that the President's Commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse listed alcohol as the most abused drug in the nation.

Raul Elias, director of the Alcohol Planning Council of the East Los Angeles Health Task Force, said alcohol-related arrests of youths have increased 700 percent in the last four years. A council report said that arrests for alcohol-related crimes surpassed arrests for other drug offenses in East Los Angeles in 1972.

Many authorities say the answer lies in the schools and in educating the children to the dangers of alcohol abuse. But Mr. Chafetz is not a believer in solutions because "it seems when you introduce a solution, you usually produce other problems."

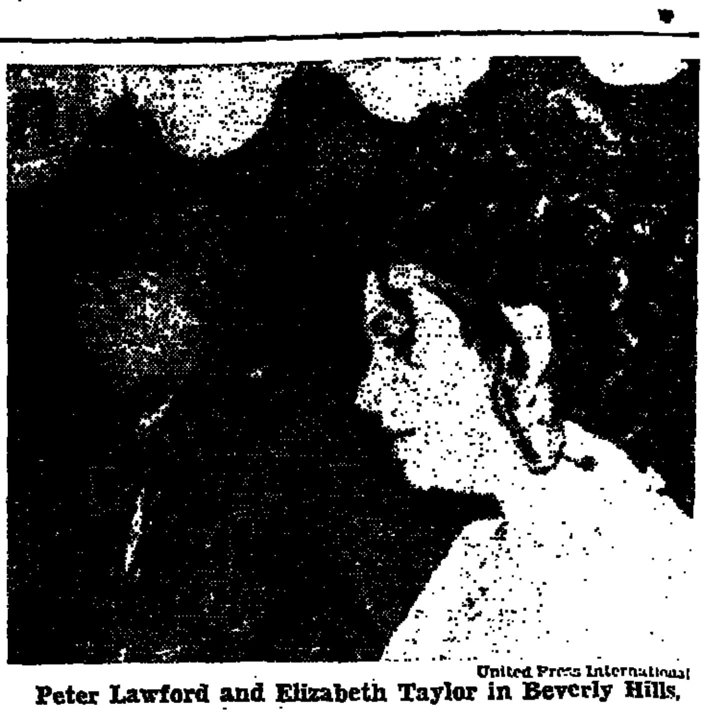
"We must come to a way of dealing with it," he said. "The issue is not for any governmental agency to tell people they should or should not drink, but to say, 'If you're going to use this drug, or any others, you have a responsibility to yourself and to society.'

"We have not grabbed hold of the fact that young people seem to have a social consciousness that we have lost somewhere along the line in the older generation.

"The proper use of alcohol, if one chooses to drink, is as an adjunct instead of a focus of whatever activity one is doing. *In America if we say we're going to a party, we think of the* alcohol of the party, the drinking.

"People in America are never going to come to grips with the drug problems of young people until they take a long, hard look at how they use, and misuse, alcohol themselves."

© *Los Angeles Times.*


United Press International
Peter Lawford and Elizabeth Taylor in Beverly Hills.

PEOPLE: *More on Liz and Peter And Richard and Mary*

Elizabeth Taylor was seen with **Peter Lawford** again Saturday night, this time leaving a night club in Beverly Hills, Calif. The couple fled in a waiting car, refusing to talk to reporters. Friday, Lawford scoffed at reports of a romance with Miss Taylor, who announced a separation from her husband, **Richard Burton**, last week. "There is absolutely nothing to it," said Lawford. "Take my word for it that nothing could be further from the truth." The 50-year-old ex-husband of President John F. Kennedy's sister, Patricia, said he is still in love with his present wife, Mary, who recently sued him for *divorce.*

* * *

George Wallace jr., 21, son of the Alabama governor, has launched a singing career with the MGM release of his record, "Why Don't They Understand?", a love song. The governor, on hand for the release in Montgomery, Ala., said: "It's a happy day for me and for my son George jr. I'm very proud of his record. I like it." The mustachioed George jr, who has dropped out of the University of Alabama to pursue his musical career, had a previous song: "Pappa Was Governor Until Mama Moved In," referring to the time his father turned over office to his late wife, Lurleen.

* * *

Secretary of Labor **Peter Brennan** tried his hand at laying bricks the other day and botched the effort. He tried the craft while touring the Festival of American Folklore in Was[hington]. **Carlos Heredia**, a bric[k]layer in charge of the displ[ay], handed Brennan a trowel a[nd] warned, "I want them to lo[ok] neat." After two bricks we[re] set in crookedly, Heredia to[ok] back his tools. Brennan admitt[ed] he started off as a painter.

* * *

The American Film Institu[te] has chosen actor James Cag[ney] for its second life achieveme[nt] award. Cagney, who retired fr[om] films 12 years ago and now rai[ses] horses at his farm in New Yo[rk] State, will receive the award ne[xt] *March in Los Angeles.* Pre[si]dent Nixon attended the fi[rst] awards banquet last March wh[en] director **John Ford** was honor[ed].

* * *

A judge in Miami has order[ed] movie Tarzan Steve Sipek [to] remove a lion and tiger from [his] home. Sipek says that the a[ni]mals won't eat or sleep unless [he] *talks to them.* "I could not [be] separated from my animals," [he] pleaded in court. "When I [go] away for a week or more, I c[all] them long distance and, with [my] wife's help, I speak to them. [If] I don't call, they refuse to [eat] or sleep." Sipek also said th[at] his home was secured and it w[as] impossible for anyone to get n[ear] the big cats, named Samp[son] *and Dalilah.* The judge was [not] convinced, ordering Sipek to [get] rid of the animals within [ ] months.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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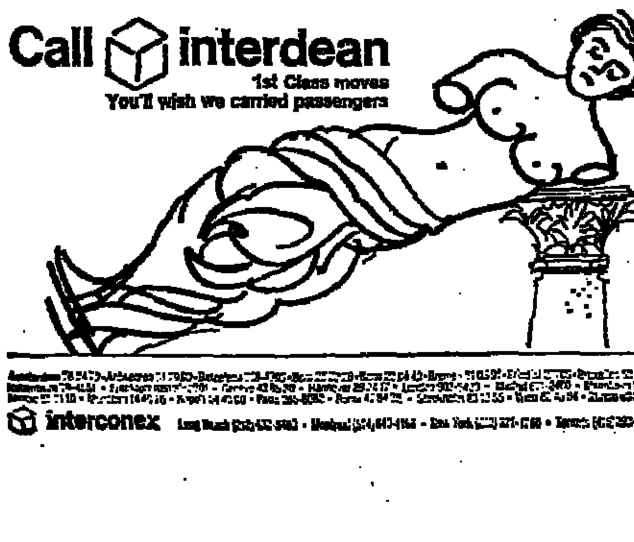
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